IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.

THE

'BOMBAY GAZETTE"

IS

THE OLDEST DAILY PAPER

IN ASIA.

THE

Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,981.—NEW SERIES BOMBAY:—MONDAY, JUNE 16, 1913. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

THE OFFICES OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE are now situate IN HOMJI STREET, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, Where all communications must be Addressed.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY,

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing 2-30 p.m.	Steamers,	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1913				
21st June	DELTA.....	8000	MOREA	11000
28th ,,	INDIA	8000	.....	....
5th July.	SALSETTE...	6000	MARMORA.....	10500
12th ,,	HIMALAYA.	7000	.....	....
19th ,,	SALSETTE..	6000	MEDINA.....	12500
26th ,,	EGYPT.....	8000	.....	....
2nd Aug.	SALSETTE..	6000	MOLDAVIA ..	10000
9th ,,	PERSIA.....	8000	.....	....
16th ,,	SALSETTE..	6000	MALOJA	12500
23rd ,,	CALEDONIA	8000	.....	....
30th ,,	SALSETTE..	6000	MONGOLIA ...	10000
6th Sept.	ARABIA.....	8000	.....	....
13th ,,	INDIA.....	8000	MACEDONIA...	10500
20th ,,	ARCADIA ...	7000	.....	....
27th ,,	SALSETTE..	6000	MALWA	11000
4th Octr.	EGYPT	8000	.....	....
11th ,,	SALSETTE.	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
18th ,,	PERSIA	8000	.....	....
25th ,,	SALSETTE..	6000	MOREA.....	11000
1st Novr.	MALOJA ...	12500	.....	....
8th ,,	SALSETTE.	6000	MARMORA	10500
15th ,,	ARABIA.....	8000	.....	....
22nd ,,	SALSETTE.	6000	MOLDAVIA ...	10000
29th ,,	MANTUA...	11000	.....	....
6th Decr.	ARCADIA...	7000	MEDINA.....	12500
13th ,,	CALEDONA	8000	.....	....
20th ,,	SALSETTE..	6000	MONGOLIA.....	10000
27th ,,	PERSIA.....	8000	.....	....

All the above steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the Carnac Bunder on the day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place at 1 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on Wednesday, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and return tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information, apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

French Mail Steamers.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	To sail on
"Ville de La Ciotat"	6378	Lafont	2nd July, 1913.
Nera	5685	Lassince	30th July, 1913
Sydney	4142	Rat	27th Aug. 1913
Caledonien	4120	Fabre	24th Sept. 1913
Dumbea	5685	Aumeran	22nd Oct, 1913

PASSAGE FARES.

		1st	2nd	3rd
To Marseilles (single) ..	Rs.	594	495	225
Do. (return) ..	,,	891	743	405
To London (single) ..	,,	660	528	270
Do. return) ..	,,	990	797	495

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd or the Italian Line at reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains	To sail on
Caledonien	4120	Fabre	11th July 1913,

For further particulars apply to—

H. WILLIAMS, Agent.

Albert Building, Hornby Road, Bombay

SOCIETA' NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI (RUBATTINO LINE.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES AND GENOA direct;

FOR BRINDISI AND VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID.)

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Sicilia	5229	D. Maganzini	July 15, 1913

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER, AND ELECTRIC FANS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Ticket from	Rs. 450 to 550	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available for two years from.....	Rs. 675 to 825	Rs. 525	Rs. 247

Through tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to NEW YORK in connection at Naples or Genoa, 1st Class, from Rs. 790 to Rs. 690. Special rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break journey at any port en route

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND KOBE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Capri	4196	E. Portunato	June 21, 1913

SALOON FARES to SINGAPORE, Rs. 165; to KOBE, Rs. 250; DECK FARES to SINGAPORE, Rs. 45; and to KOBE, Rs. 70.

Subject to alterations; for further particulars, apply to—

G. FERRERO,

Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY. Agent

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS.

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Docks.

Steamers	Tons	Sailing Date	Time	Route via.
Kasara	1195	Thurs. 19th June.	9 a.m.	direct.
Linga	2185	Friday 20th June ‡	6 a.m.	direct.

‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

(Weekly.)

S. S. "Kasara," 1,195 tons, on Thursday 19th June, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

(Weekly).

S. S. "Bankura," 3,150, tons, on Thursday the 19th June, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Fortnightly.)

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Sailing on
†Pundua	3305	Thursday, 26th June.
*Palamcotta	3413	,, 10th July,
†Lindula	3358	,, 24th July.
*Pentakota	3418	,, 7th Aug.

†Calls at Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony Ports transhipping at Durban, to the steamers of the Union Castle or other line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,

Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY, 16th June, 1913.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1913.

Steamers.	Tons.	Capts.	Leave Bombay 1913.
Olympia ..	5124	J. Kinnaird ..	16th June.
*Circassia..	6722	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	5th July.
Scindia ..	5106	Wm. Kelso..	19th July
*Castalia ..	6388	G. Mitchell ..	3rd Aug.
*Elysia ..	6368	J.A.Coverley..	17th Aug.
Massilia ..	5091	J. Thomson ..	1st Sept.
Olympia ..	5124	J. Kinnaird ..	17th Sept.
*Circassia..	6722	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	4th Oct
Scindia ..	5106	Wm. Kelso ..	15th Oct.
*Castalia..	6388	G. Mitchell ..	26th Oct.
*Elysia ..	6368	J. A. Coverley	11th Nov.
Massilia ..	5091	J. Thomson ..	29th Nov.
Olympia ..	5124	J Kinnaird ..	13th Dec. 1914
*Circassia..	6722	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	4th Jan.
Scindia ..	5106	Wm. Kelso ..	16th Jan.
*Castalia..	6388	G. Mitchell ..	31st Jan.

*Fitted with Marconi Wireless Telegraphy.

FARES,

	Single.	Return.
Bombay to Suez .. ..Rs.	413	627
Bombay to Port Said ..... ,,	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool ,,	578	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool ..... ,,	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar ..... ,,	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool ..... ,,	605	957
Bombay to New York .... ,,	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare to Suez ..... ,,	446	

All return tickets are available for two years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon, and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leaves by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe, include a passage by B.I.S.N. Co.'s steamer, between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor-Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the Undersigned

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
AGENTS, Bombay.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FROM NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
TURNER MORRISON & CO.,
Agents

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works, Homjee Street, Fort.

SHIPPING.

"ROYAL PRINCE."

SAILING from BOMBAY about June 20th has splendid passenger accommodation for a limited number of Passengers. Electric Lights and Fans. Stewardess carried.

Fares { ..... to Port Said, Rs. 300 ..... to Genoa... Rs. 350

For further particulars apply to KILLICK, NIXON & Co.

BANKS.

International Banking Corporation.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

Capital Paid up ..	Gold $	3,250,000,00
Reserve Fund	,, ,,	3,250,000,00
Undivided Profits....	,, ,,	627,775

LONDON OFFICE:—36, Bishopsgate E. C.—

BRANCHES:—

Bombay.	Cebu.	San Francisco
Calcutta.	Shanghai.	Mexico.
Singapore.	Hankow.	Panama.
Hongkong.	Peking.	Colon.
Canton.	Yokohama.	Empire.
Manila.	Kobe.	

THE CORPORATION sells drafts and Cable Transfers on the principal cities of Europe, America, Australia, China, and Japan, buys bills of exchange, Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNT opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances, from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

TRAVELLERS CHEQUES SUPPLIED.

H. A. W. BRENT,
Ag. Manager

BOMBAY OFFICE,

42-43 Church Gate Street.

THE Mercantile Bank of India, Limited.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 415.000

HEAD OFFICE:

40, Threadneedle Street, London, E.C

LONDON BANKERS:

The Bank of England.

The London Joint Stock Bank

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch HOWRAH (Calcutta), DELHI, RANGOON, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, KUALA LUMPUR, KOTA, BAHRU (Kelantan), PENANG, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs.1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising interest and dividends when due

A. SCOTT SMITH,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:

4, Crosby Square, London, E C.

BRANCHES AT

Bombay, Calcutta, and Bagdad.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	£1,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£ 400,000
RESERVE FUND.....	£ 15,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—

The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, Kt.

Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)

EMILE FRANCQUI, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).

JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C.M.G. (Messrs. Brown, Shiply & Co.)

J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris.)

J. S. HASKELL, Esq. (Messrs. E D Sassoon & Co.)

G. BROMLEY-MARTIN, Esq. (of Martins Bank, Ltd.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:

Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart

E. J. MOSES, Esq.

SORABJI COWASJI PETIT, Esq.

MATHURADAS GOCULDAS, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE:

Corner of Hornby Rd., and Churchgate St

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.

Interest allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS AT 3½ per cent per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE PURCHASED, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASE AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

WHY IS A RING?

A *circle* is more *beautiful* than a square; a square is more *beautiful* than a parallelogram. *Lord Kames.*

There is an old custom in the Isle of Man, writes Mr. Cyril Davenport in his book on Jewellery published by Methuen and Co., according to which an unmarried girl who had been offended by a man could bring him to trial, and if he were found guilty she would be presented with a sword, a rope and a ring. With the sword, she might cut off his head; with the rope, she might hang him; or with the ring, she might marry him. It is said that the latter punishment was that invariably inflicted

In composition of colour, figure and "multitude in unity" we have an unparalleled collection to choose from of the most

BEAUTIFUL RINGS

SPARKLING WITH LUSTRE

of excellent workmanship and distinctive design which cannot but command notice in these days when considerable critical attention is accorded to the highest forms of art productions.

The ENGAGEMENT RING is undoubtedly the most interesting of all objects of present day jewellery, because of the universal and sympathetic interest which attached to it, and by reason also of its being really a product of civilisation and refinement.

The diamonds used in the rings we offer for sale are cut on Scientific principles by which they gain much lustre, and the beautifully polished surfaces and depth and richness of colour of the varieties of coloured gems used will help to stimulate the highest artistic appreciation of our

RINGS OF BEAUTY.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

BANKS.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—Gresham Buildings.

PAID UP CAPITAL .....Rs.	15,00,000
RESERVE FUND .....Rs.	1,00,000

Banking business of every description transacted.

PRESENT RATE for SHORT DEPOSITS.

Payable in 15 day's notice 2½ per cent. under Bank Rate.

Payable at 30 days' notice 2 per cent under Bank Rate.

Payable at 60 days' notice 1 per cent. under Bank Rate.

NO CHANCE OF LOSING MONEY DEPOSITED IN THIS BANK.

The following figures of the Working Capital show the Bank's progress in 1912

31st January, 1912 ..	Rs.	8,00,000
30th April, ,, ...	Rs.	24,00,000
31st July ,, ...	Rs.	52,00,000
30th December ,, ...	Rs.	100,00,000

S N. POCHKHANAWALA (C.A.I.B.), London.

Manager

THE ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL (paid up) .....Rs.	20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) .....Rs.	29,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:—SIMLA

BRANCHES:—

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, Delhi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS.

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest on the accounts of individuals and private firms allowed half yearly at 2½ per cent. per annum to the 31st May next on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 and thereafter at 2 per cent., but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.—Deposits received and interset allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description treatment. RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable on application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen.	48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	,,	30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS.....	,,	18,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKAHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antang-Hsion	Fengtien (Mukden)
Bombay	Nagasaki
Calcutta	Newchang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Pekin
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur.
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Lioyaang	Tiluling
London	Tienstin
Lyons	Tokyo
Los Angeles, Cal, U.S.A.	Harbin (North Manchuria

CURRENT DEPOSITS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed on two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of EXCHANGE and BANKING business transacted.

S. UJIYE,
Sub-Manager,

Post Box No. 207, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	£2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—

26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta	Cochin	Zanzibar
Bombay	Chittagong	Mombassa
Madras	Rangoon	Nairobi
Karachi	Mandalay	Nakuru
Lahore	Colombo	Kisumu
Armitsar	Kandy	Jinja
Delhi	Newara-Eliya	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Camp).	Entebbe
Tuticorin	Aden (Steamer point).	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives deposits FIXED for one year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 and up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed, when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased and collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities and Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved securities,

Post Box No. 141, BOMBAY, RALPH KIDD, Acting Manager.

COX & CO., BANKERS & AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act, 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP .....£	400,000
RESERVE .....£	50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16, CHARING CROSS RD., LONDON.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawalpindi, Muree, and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received. Rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made. ADDRESSES for cabling purposes registered free of charge.

INSURANCE of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE, AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOKS supplied on application.

A copy of the Half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:

CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two volumes. By Grattan Geary, Rs 10. Apply to Box No. 419, care of the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING, BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosene and Lubricating Oils,
Motor Spirit: Pratt's and Pegasus Brand,
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease,
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake	150o in cases.	These well known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.
White Rose	150o ,, ,,	
Chester	125o ,, ,,	
Devoe's	125o ,, ,,	
Monkey	125o ,, ,,	

Elephant 125o in tins, and in bulk from yellow carts.

SHELL MOTOR SPIRIT.

Retail Agents for Bombay.

Messrs. F. M. CHINOY & Co., DUNCAN ROAD.

LIBERAL TERMS TO DEALERS } SHELL SPIRIT IS IMPORTED INTO INDIA ONLY BY { LIBERAL TERMS TO DEALERS

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO. (INDIA), LTD.,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS AND KARACHI.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

THE FIRM FOR

CHOCOLATES.

PETER'S AND NESTLE'S SWISS CHOCOLATES,

CADBURY'S AND FRY'S ENGLISH CHOCOLATES,

MORIONDS AND GARIGLIO'S ITALIAN CHOCOLATES

HELLERS' AUSTRIAN CHOCOLATES,

KING GEORGE'S CHOCOLATES,

And Regal and Tudor Assortment of Chocolates.

NUT CHOCOLATE, MILK CHOCOLATE, CHOCOLATE NOUGAT, Chocolate Biscuits, Liqueur Chocolate, Chocolate Pralines, Chocolate in tablets, Chocolate in tins, and large assortment of beautiful chocolate boxes suitable for presentation.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED, on THURSDAY, the 19th instant, being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

NOTICE.

WITH reference to the advertisements which have appeared in the daily papers over the signature of Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers of Bombay, announcing under instructions from Messrs. GORDHANDAS KHATAU, the sale by Public Auction at 3-30 p. m. TO-DAY, (SATURDAY, the 14th instant), of parcels of pearls bearing Nos. 290 and 197 belonging to our clients, Messrs. Bhaichand Karamchand and Co., we are instructed to notify that our clients have always been ready and willing and have repeatedly offered both personally and tendered through us the amount due to Messrs. Gordhandas Khatau in respect of the said consignments but that the said Messrs. Gordhandas Khatau have persisted notwithstanding such offers in demanding larger sums than are actually due to them in respect of the said parcels and have wrongfully and improperly and in breach of their Agreement published the said advertisements against our clients. Our clients have given notice to them to hold them liable for damage and the said advertisements have been stopped.—Dated this 14th day of June 1913.

EDGELOW, GULABCHAND, WADIA & Co.,
Attorneys for Messrs, Bhaichand Karamchand and Co

BANK OF BOMBAY. SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000, in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

☞ WHISKY NOGGIN.

WE SELL this miniature whisky jug mounted in Silver. It holds just one gill and is cleaner and more elegant in use than the pegmeasure of the refreshment bar type. As each guest is served with one for his exclusive own it becomes unnecessary to urge the importunate question of quantity. The noggin is a silent and home like suggestion of "just help yourself," while the obtrusive "half or full peg Sir?" sounds too business like.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

THE WORLD'S ALL.

OUR ATANKNIGRAH PILLS ARE THE WORLD'S ALL as they give strength and vigour much desired. They are in use throughout the World, amongst rich and poor, males, and females, young and old. They require no obervance of diet, and in all seasons blessing the users with memory, energy, good appetite, etc., thus restoring them to full health.

Re. 1 for a tin with 32 Pills.

Available Everywhere.

Or from:—

VAIDYA SHASTRI
MANISHANKER GOVINDJI,
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1913

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OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" when available, are supplied at the following special prices: If of a date over one and within 3 months, eight annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee a copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary an additional fee of Re. 2 must be paid in advance

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ROOMS TO LET in Elphinstone Circle Buildings, for residence, with Verandah, Bath Room, Kitchen, and Servants' quarters. Rent Rs. 50 to Rs. 100. Apply to D. NANJEE, 17, Elphinstone Circle.

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BEST ENGLISH PEARS from 15th July and Finest Apples from 10th August in 9lbs. baskets for Rs. 3-12-0 by V. P. Post including all charges, to any part of India and Burma. Orders booked now. Apply MANAGER Aramgarh and Raisan Orchards, Raisan P. O., Kulu, Punjab.

THE FINEST PEARS.—Will be ready the latter end of July, and APPLES in August. Sent to any part of India, by V.P. Parcel Post at Rs. 4-2 per 9lb. basket. Apples and Pears from Bundrole Orchards were supplied to H. M. The King-Emperor. Apply to A. H. LEE, BUNDROLE ORCHARDS, Kulu, Punjab.

AT PANCHGANI freehold property 5½ acres, stone mortar built furnished house zinc roofed, six rooms, four bathrooms, two godowns, verandah room, outhouses, coach house, stables, garden, tennis court, excellent well, grounds private, magnificent view. Apply Major COOKE, Goona Cantts.

FOR SALE.—As a going concern, a DAIRY FARM. Apply Box No. 935, care of this Paper.

FOR SALE.—An EXCELLENT PROPERTY, situated near Colaba Causeway, suitable for office as well as residential purposes. For particulars apply to Box No. 919 care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—An EXCELLENT OFFICE, on Hornby Road, close to Victoria Terminus. Electric Lights, Fans and Lift. Apply to Box No. 933, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.—A Big BUNGALOW, on Neapean Sea Road, open on all sides. Apply Box No. 925, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.—TWO FLOORS of a Building, at C. P. Tank out of Fort, open on all sides. Rent moderate. Apply Box No. 942, care of this Paper.

THE Cooperage nearly opposite the Bandstand TO LET, to English married couple as paying guests. Nicely Furnished Bedroom with Verandah, with over-head Fan and Electric Light. Private Bathrooms, Shower, and W.C. Use of Dining-room, etc. Overlooking sea and Improvement Trust Gardens. Telephone installation. Good English Table on the English principle. Terms moderate. Apply Box N. 928, care of "Bombay Gazette."

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A Lecture delivered BY

LT.-COL. COLLIE, I. M. S.

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ENGINEERS WANTED FOR LAKE STEAMERS OF THE UGANDA RAILWAY.

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None but smart intelligent men, well up in their work and capable of doing repairs to their machinery need apply

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WANTED A PERSIAN TEACHER for the Coronation High School, Mangrol. A MAHOMADAN preferred. Pay according to qualifications. Apply immediately with copies of testimonials to the undersigned.

M. S. MEHTA,
Educational Inspector, Mangrol State,
Mangrol, Kathiawar.

FOR THE ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

WANTED.—Additional number of competent and well experieneed DOOR-KEEPERS and USHERS, able to speak fluent English, and A SUPERVISOR, accustomed to figure work.

WANTED.—A KEEPER to supervise the execution of the orders on the Stage, one with knowledge of Electricity prefered. Apply personally between 4 and 5 p. m. to Mr. EDWARD PLATT, 211, Hornby Road.

WANTED experienced newspaper REPORTER. Apply Box No. 900 "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.—APPLICANTS for employment, whole or spare time. Those experienced in Commercial Correspondence preferred, but this is not absolutely essential. Remuneration about Rs. 100 p. m. to start with. Apply Box No. 35, "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED—An EDITOR for an English Weekly to be started from Mozafferpur in Behar. Salary Rs. 200 or more according to qualifications. Apply Box No. 60, care of this paper.

WANTED.—An experienced and accurate ACCOUNTANT, quick at figures and knowing English, to keep books in Gujarati and audit accounts. Salary Rs. 75 and five years' contract. One who can with ease write Gujarati in distinct big alphabets, need only apply in own writing, stating the present and past situation and the salary earned with copies of certificates, also stating the earliest time possible to attend the Office. Box No. A, care of this Paper.

WANTED CAPITALIST to start Spining, Oil, Leather and other Factories in a Native State. Land and other reasonable concessions will be given. Good market for trade, a rare chance. Apply sharp before end of June to No. 79, care of this Paper.

GODOWN KEEPER REQUIRED, for European concern, must be competent with practical experience and furnish guarantee for Rs 2,000. Apply giving full particulars of experience and copies of recent testimonials, state salary, and when available to "TALLY", Box No. 97, care of "Bombay Gazette".

WANTED, from August 1st, an UNFURNISHED ROOM, with Board. No boarding houses considered. Cuffe Parade on Apollo Bunder preferred. Terms must be moderate. Write with full particulars to Box No. 999, care of "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.—A GRADUATE, able to correspond impressively and write in English and Gujarati press, to work as a personal Secretary to a merchant of various enterprises. Salary Rs. 200 rising to Rs. 250. Five years' contract. Time of attendance, 10 A. M. to 7 P. M. Apply stating present and past situation, salary presently earned enclosing copies of certificates. Apply in own writing, Box No. B, care of this Paper.

WANTED.—A PRINTER'S ENGINEER. Must have had previous experience, or application will not be considered. Apply to MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.—A SMART CONTRACTOR, for the sale of Newspapers. Applicants must be prepared to deposit Rs. 100 as security on appointment or applications will not be considered. Apply with full particulars to MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.—A DESPATCH CLERK who can well understand the business of filling and keeping charge of the correspondence. Apply in own writing stating the present and past situation and the salary earned with copies of certificates, also stating the earliest time possible to attend the Office. Box No. C, care of this Paper.

WANTED.—TWO ENGLISH GENTLEMEN to join two others in a Chummerie. For further particulars, apply to Box No. 916, care of this Paper.

WANTED.—A half-tone process BLOCK MAKER. Only applications from those able to work the whole plant will be considered. Good salary and prospects to the right man. Apply with full particulars to the MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette."

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SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22 APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON, slightly damaged by salt water.

This day, MONDAY, the 16th instant at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT, and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Co.'s Godown, No. 15, Sassoon Dock, on account of the concerned:—

109 full-pressed bales of cotton from Kathiawar and Dhollera, slightly damaged by salt water.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS.

Auction sale of very valuable Mill property, known as the Saraswati Mills, Limited, consisting of Land, Mill Buildings, Plant and Machinery, situate at Sopari Bagh Road, Parel.

Under instructions from Messrs. M. N. Hogg and Hurgowandas Mulchand, the Liquidators of the Saraswati Mills, Limited, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on THURSDAY, the 26th day of June, 1913, sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 22 Apollo Street, Fort, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), the valuable Mill premises and Machinery, known as Saraswati Mills, Limited.

The Mill is in full working order and is being carried on by the Liquidators by whom it will be sold as a going concern (exclusive of book debts and outstandings) and the purchaser at the sale, in addition to the purchase price bid by him for the Mill premises, Land and Machinery, shall take over and pay for, at a valuation to be made as mentioned in the conditions, the liquid assets of the Mill and shall have the benefit of, and be responsible for, all uncompleted contracts and orders.

The immoveable property consists of an area of about 33,620 square yards on the West of Sopari Bagh Road, running back to the G.I.P. Railway, and bounded on the South by the Jacob Sassoon Mill, about 4,006 square yards, bearing New Survey Nos. 3—2552 and 4—2556 is of Foras tenure, subject to a yearly payment of Rs. 6-6-0 the remainder bearing New Survey No. 1—2563 is of Toka tenure, subject to a yearly payment of Rs. 155-14-10 to Government.

The Buildings on the land consist of one large 2-storied mill building, containing 21,500 ring spindles and preparatory machinery, one 50ft. by 80ft. mixing room, one store room, one large fireproof godown with manager's bungalow on the top, two large non-fireproof godowns, one large office building, two waste sheds, one small store godown, one time-keeper's office and one mechanic's shop.

The Mill is fully equipped with up-to-date machinery by Messrs. Platt Brothers, Brooks and Doxeys, Hitherington and Sons, and Howard, and Bullough and other well-known makers.

A detailed description of the Land, Buildings and Machinery will be found in the particulars and conditions of sale, copies of which can be obtained from the Auctioneers or Liquidators or the Vendors' Solicitors, Messrs. Crawford Brown and Co., who will also produce a plan of the property to any intending purchaser. Orders to view the premises can be obtained from Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co., Limited, Home Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable LANDED PROPERTIES at Doctor Street and Parsi Agiary Street.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will on TUESDAY, the 1st day of July, 1913, at the time hereinafter mentioned sell by public auction on the premises by order of the Assignees of the original Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors Issajee Vallijee and Bai Amanbai, widow of Vallijee Karimbhai, the undermentioned properties under the Power of Sale reserved to the Mortgagee by an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 22nd day of November 1904.

PROPERTY AT SHAIK ABDULLA DOCTOR STREET TO BE SOLD AT 5 P.M. (S. T).

All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land with the messuage tenement or dwelling house hereditaments and premises standing and erected thereon lying and being on the Eastern side of Shaik Abdulla Doctor Street without the Fort of Bombay in the registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 132 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1400 and New No. 8562, Old Survey No. 2-1029 and New Survey No. 4399 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C. Ward No. 7032 and Street No. 185 which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Mortgagors and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the West by the said Shaik Abdulla Doctor Street, on or towards the North by the house of Lalibee wife of Lulloo Meeya and on or towards the South by the house of Borah Abdool Husein Mossajee.

PROPERTY AT PARSI AGIARY STREET TO BE SOLD AT 5-30 P. M. (S. T.)

All that piece of Government quit and ground rent land with the dwelling house and premises standing thereon situate lying and being at Parsi Agiary Street without the Fort in the Island of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 245 square yards be the same little, more or less, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 289-341-2541 and 341, New No. 7584, Old Survey Nos. 1254-1227-1254 and New Survey No. 4500 assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward C No. 6953 and Street Nos. 29-22 standing in the joint names of the said Vullijee Karimbhai and Hassanally Karimbhai and bounded as follows: that is to say on or towards the North by a passage and the house of Vorah Kadilbhoy Mahomedbhai, on or towards the East by the Parsi Agiary Street, on or towards the South by a passage and the house of one Adamjee Mangaljee and Budhabhai Adamjee and on or towards the West by a passage and all which premises were formerly in the occupation of the said Vullijee Karimbhai but are now in the occupation of the Mortgagors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Shroff Dinsha and Dharamsi, Attorneys to the Assignees of the Mortgagee, at their office No. 9, Hornby Road, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 16th June, 1913.

WANTED, from 1st June, a SMALL ROOM, Furnished or Unfurnished, any where in the Fort. State lowest terms and particulars to Box No. 946, care of Bombay Gazette.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Friday, 13th June 1913, should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

The Wilson Line steamer Ariasto 2760 tons Captain A. E. Booth, sailed on Sunday for Hull via Karachi with a general and the same bottom cargo.

The Rubattino Line steamer Sardegna, 3225 tons, Captain O. Pescetto sailed on Sunday for Genoa with a general cargo and passengers.

The P. and O. S. N. Company's steamer Arabia 4098 tons Captain W. B. Palmer sailed on Saturday for London with mails a general cargo and passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Company steamer Viraw 2176 tons Captain H. F. Owen sailed on Sunday for Bhawnagar with the same bottom cargo.

The Steamer Aviemoor 2382 tons Captain J. H. Koepad arrived in Bombay harbour on Saturday from Calcutta 31st May with a cargo of coal.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Bankura 1905 tons Captain T. B. H. Whytehard arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busreh 3rd June via Karachi etc. with a general cargo and 26 passengers.

The P. and O. S. N. Company's steamer Arabia 4098 tons Captain W. B. Palmer left Bombay on Saturday for London with English mails a general cargo and passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Kasara, 505 tons, Captain W. C. Morrison arrived in Bombay harbour on Sunday from Busreh, June 8th, via Karachi etc. with a general cargo and 3 cabin and 23 deck passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Linga 957 tons, Captain R. S. B. Butler which arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, June 13th brought a general cargo and passengers.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

R. I. M. VESSELS.

H M S Lawrence Finnis.....R I M
R I M S Dufferin...Comdr Henley .....R I M
R I M S Hardinge...Comdr Hamilton ..R I M
R I M S Palinurus...Comdr Headlam ...R I M
R I M S Investigator.....Capt Hickman Survey Str.
R I M S Dalhousie .....Comd Robinson ..... R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR,—JUNE 14.

Aviemoor .....2382 Koepod...Bankura ...1905 Whytehead...M M and Co
ahrein .....Grant .....Arab ...Stra Ld
Benacre .....1952 Jones.....T M & Co
C. Radcliffe...3675 Mathews .....T M & Co
Cairnross .....2516 Hyslop .....W & A G & Co
Carthusian .....2576 Davies .....
City of Agra.....3096 Buck...K Nixon and Co
Farata .....717 Feathers .....S W and Co
Islami.....1604 Hughes.....T M & Co
Kt Templar...4602 Kendall...K Nixon and Co
Lowther Range Greendry .....T M and Co
Marmaris ...Comdr Muhlis ...Turkish G Boat
Malvern Range...2328 Fox Worthy T M and Co
Talybee .....2041 Kass ...A M Jeewanjee
Ninian .....4068 Williams .....W & A G & Co
Nurani .....2870 Atkin.....T M and Co
Norfolk.....Buchley .....T M & Co
Obra .....352 Fenwick.....M M & Co
Risaldar .....2001 Jones .....T M and Co
Romera.....3129 Burns...W and A G and Co
Rysbergen.....2305 Burger ...A Yull & Co
Rotenfels ...3590 Goose .....W and A G & Co
Sutherland ...2274 Longstaff ..The Bombay Co
Schwarzenfels...2143 Ketsevich W & A G & Co
Stephanotis ...2584 Goodridge. A Yule and Co
Sutadar.....3987 Crebbin .....T M & Co
Sydney.....2650 Lovegne.....Noumea ... M Maritimes Co
Portloe ...1959 Roberts.....G & A G & Co
Urlana.....3383 Pratt .....M M and Co
Ujina .....3426 Hill .....M M and Co
Vellore ...2168 Midleton ...W and A G and Co
Wildenfels ..2792 Spilmaqn ...W A & G & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—JUNE 14.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Chakrata	3467	Smith	Antwerp	18-6	M M and Co
B Trecarrell	2479	Lower	Ralli Brothers		
C&R Havraise	3549	Salilo	Dunkirk		M Maritimes Co
D&E Delta	4780	Martin	Aden	21-6	P & O Co
F Clan Leslie	2499	Henderson	J F and Co		
G Kanzler	1855	Schopp			A S Co
H Bahmani	1872	Mc Intyre	Jeddah		T M & Co
K Koronna	2267	Purkis	W & A G and Co		
M Clan Macintyre	3052	Eatt	16-6	J F & Co	
N Ilwen	2615	Jenkins	J F and Co		
O Ville-de-Bordeaux	3004	Ginlloh	J M & Co		
P Clan Macfarlane	3107	Swanston	J F & Co		

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Umona	2388	Bivers	L'pool	21-6	W & A G & Co
2 Olympia	2639	Kincaird	Marseilles	17-6	W and A G and Co
5 Markomannia	2840	Fapps	Hamburg	13-6	W & A G & Co
6 Penang Maru	3145	Nowa Kobe		16-4	N Y Kaisha
7 Wachtfels	3627	Heipers	Karachi	22-6	W & A G & Co
8 Royal Prince	3515	Coull		20-6	K N & Co
9 China	4161	Tocque			P & O Co
10 & 11 Nordmark	3173	Leining	Karachi	18-6	W and A G and Co
12 & 13 India		Talbot	London	28-6	P & O Co
15 Lancefield	3671	Meikle	17-6		J F & Co
16 Zamani	2472	Driver	18-6		T M & Co

H W P D

Kaveri	553	Fakeer	Bo S N Co

M W D D

Yeddo	2958	Gardiner	S N and Co

OF SIDE K.

Lhasa	950	Penny	M M and Co

ARRIVALS.

June	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
14	Aviemoor	Kaepod	Calcutta, My 31
	Bankura	Whytehead	Busreh, June 5
	Linga	Butler	K'chi, June 13
15	Kasara	Morrison	Busreh, June 8

DEPARTURES.

June	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
14	Sydney	Larque	Noumea
	Arabia	Palmer	London
15	Sardegna	Pescetto	Genoa, &c
	Verawa	Owen	Bhownagar

The steamer India, for Lon gan to load on Saturday.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Anchor Line Co. steamer "Scindia," left Liverpool for Bombay on the morning of the 13th June.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer "Seistan," left Port Said on the evening of the 13th June. The same Co's. steamer "Neuralia," left Port Said on the evening of the 13th June. The same Co's. steamer "Nevasa," passed Lisbon on the evening of the 12th June. The same Co's steamer 'Matiana", left London on the afternoon of June 14.

The German East Africa Line Co's steamer "Konig," left Mombasa for Bombay yesterday. The same Co's steamer "City of York", homeward bound sailed from Port Said on the morning of the 13th instant. The same Co's steamer "City of Sparta," homeward bound arrived at Liverpool on the morning of the 13th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS—JUNE 14.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Olympia s—21 bales wool, J Veerchand; 23 bales wool, Bombay Co ; 35 bales wool, B Hurbham ; 65 bales wool, E Dossa and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Olympia s—3,000 cwt wheat, Kilachand Devchand and Co.

FOR HULL.

Ariosto s—6,000 cwts castor seed, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chakrata s—230 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 3,001 cwts gingelly seed, C Boggiano and Co ; 55 bales cotton, H Gokuldas and Co ; 220 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 440 bales cotton, N Rajaram and Co ; 2,000 cwt poppyseed, Kilachand Devchand and Co ; 2,000 cwt castorseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Royal Prince s—3 bales cotton, Volkart Bros ; 55 bales cottonfly, W Wolf and Sons ; 25 bales hemp raw, E D Omersey ; 357 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co ; 872 cwts cotton waste, W Wolf and Son ; 192 cwt cottonfly, W Wolf and Son.

FOR GENOA.

Royal Prince s—4,002 cwts castor seed, C Boggiano and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR PORT SAID for Orders.

Trecarrel s—80,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.
Umona s—73,772 cwts cotton seed, Ralli Bros.

FOR SHANGHAI.

China s—25 bales cotton twist, D Sassoon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

China s—150 cwt myrabolams, P Jethabhoy; 62 1-2 cwt gum olibanum, P Jethabhoy ; 75 cwts sharkfins, E Mohomed ; 38 cwts khismiss, D Passoo ; 22 cwts almonds, S Vazir ; 7 cwts gram, S Vazir.

Penang Maru s—25 bales cotton twist, D Sassoon, and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK,

Koranna 1,001 cwt rapeseed, Sanday and Co.

Havraise s—200 cwts buffalo horns, J M Rahimtoola.

Ville de Bordeaux s—6,000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros,

FOR KOBE.

Benave s—200 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Benave s—300 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Havraise s—81 cwts nuxvomica, Moorbhoy Jafferbhoy.

FOR LONDON.

India s—2,000 cwts cottonseed, Sanday and Co.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Yeddo —1,250 cwt salted goat skins, C J Mathews and Co.

DAILY IMPORTS JUNE—14.

Steamer "Rotenfels" from Hamburg, Agents W. and A. Graham,—50 cases 100 bags 18 crates tiles, 75 cases nitric acid, 15 tubes carbonic acid, 3 cases boric acid, 19 drums soda, 3cases quinine sulphate, 100 bags 6 case chalk, 174 cases 35 mats glass bottles, 5 cases glass bangles, 7 cases glass beads, 1,433 cases glass sheets, 277 cases 17 crates hollow glass, 70 cases padlocks, 128 cases lampware, 10 kegs 52 casks 133 barrels 13 cases 72 drums alizarine, 173 cases 3 casks 24 kegs aniline, 200 bundles copper sheets, 100 bundles 10 cases yellow metal sheets, 260 cases 20 casks nails, 218 cases beer, 460 cases spirits, 5 cases wine, 41 cases cocoanut oil, 200 barrels 505 casks lubricating oil, 18 cases oil cloth, 50 kegs 10 barrels red lead, 80 kegs 46 cases 7 casks 2 drums dry colour, 2 cases chocolate, 200 cases condensed milk, 10 cases sterilised milk, 8 cases provisions, 257 cases 36 bales cotton goods, 72 cases cotton and silk goods, 1 case silk goods, 10 cases cotton and woollen goods, 7 bales wool, 56 cases 20 bales woollen goods, 965 bales 108 cases paper.

Steamer—"India" from London, Agents P and O S N Co 3 cases tiles, 7,909 casks cement, cases and 88 packages medicines, 9 cases clocks and watches, 2 cases saffron, 24 cases cochineal, 43 cases alizarine indigo, 415 packages 140 casks 120 cases, alizarine, 270 cases 180 packages aniline 1 keg aniline, 3 cases bottles, 1 case 5 packages lamps, 18 packages 534 cases brandy, 52 cases beer, 42 cases claret, 3 cases rum, 245 cases gin, 12 cases liqueurs, 2 cases champaign, 29 cases still wine, 2 cases perfumed spirits, 50 cases unsweetened spirits, 173 cases 9 packages 1 pipe wine, 350 bundles yellow metal sheets, 400 bundles copper sheets, 7 cases 7 casks ivory, 1 case whisky; 2 cases oil essential, 659 drums oil, 2 cases cocoanut oil, 99 drums turpentine, 104 cases colours, 26 cases 14 packages 28 drums paints, 252 kegs paints, 466 kegs white and red lead, 3 packages 64 bales 23 cases paper, 51 cases cheese, 14 cases 68 packages biscuits, 320 cases oilman's stores, 605 cases condensed milk, 22 cases provisions, 241 cases 12 packages confectionery, 2 cases saccherine, 9 cases soap, 11 cases 28 bales cotton goods, 65 case, cotton and silk, 11 cases silk goodss 11 cases woollen goods, 2 cases tobacco, 6 cases cigars, 13 cases cigarettes, 44 boxes gold coin, 1 case gold pieces, 61 boxes bar gold, 372 bars silver.

Steamer "Sydney" from Marseilles, Agents M Maritimes—4 cases watches, 12 cases saffron, 64 cases resin, 3 packages old copper, 440 pigs lead, 28 cases bottles, 2 barrels, 1,192 cases brandy, 76 cases 12 bundles wine, 1 case paper, 247 cases varmouth, 64 cases 2 pots oil, 60 case oil cocoa, 1 case saccherine, 3 cases cotton goods, 4 cases silk goods, 12 cases umbrella.

THE COUNTERFEITER of all persons most strenuously objects to being paid in his own coin, and it has often been no little source of satisfaction to the manufacturers of SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC that many imitators of their famous preparation use none but Squibb's when they themselves are in need of some such remedy. Remember SQUIBB'S is the only true cure for Malaria and other fevers. Sold everywhere.—MADON SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay, Phone No. 706.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE charges for announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, are Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

ENGLAND.

HUDDLESTON—At Bedford on June 15th, to Lieutenant and Mrs. Ernest Huddleston, a son.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

HUARD—WILFRED — June 15th James Huard aged 23 years, died of Hydrophobia at E. G. Hospital. Funeral arrives at Sewri at 8 a.m. to-day.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

VANRENEN.—At Simla, on the June 7, to Major and Mrs. G. R. Vanrenen, 16th Rajputs, a daughter.

MORRISON.—At Barrackpore, on the June 9, the wife of Captain J. Morrison, R. A., of a daughter.

STRONG.—At 89, Lr. Baggot Street, Dublin, on the June 9, the wife of Captain R. G. Strong, 11th Rajputs, of a daughter.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
Dancing Festival, Royal Opera House, 7 and 10 p.m.
Olympia Picture Palace, Sandhurst-road.
Excelsior Cinematograph, 6-30 to 8 ; 8-30 to 9-30 ; and 10 to 11-30.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni-road.

Maxim :—Count not a thing evil from which you have obtained good, and count not a thing good from which you have got evil.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE.

[In force from 1st March, 1913.]

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard time is given in all cases :—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	19-14
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-20	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	8-45	14-0
Madras Mail	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class)	6-50	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express	12-20	14-20
Postal Express for Punjab ...		*
do do for Calcutta ...		*
do do for Madras ...		*

* Four hours after Mail steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	7-30	21-0
Guzerat Mail	8-35	21-50
Third Class Express ...	6-45	17-0

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia per s.s. "China" will be closed at the General Post Office at 10-30 a.m. on Wednesday the 18th instant. Parcel mail for China closes at the same hour.

RETIREMENT OF A PORT TRUST OFFICIAL.—On Saturday the officers and staff of the Port Trust met to bid good-bye to Mr. Cowasji Jejeebhoy Pastakia, book-keeper of the Chief Accountant's Department, who was proceeding on two years' leave preparatory to retirement. Mr. J. Tyers presided. The Chairman in wishing Mr. Cowasji farewell from active service in the Bombay Port Trust referred to his long connection with the Trust extending to close on 40 years ; Mr. Cowasji by his deligence and industry had gained the good will and affection of all the Officers under whom he worked, and they were all very sorry to part with him. During his long career, Mr. Cowasji had seen the Revenue of the Trust grow from about 16 lakhs to 90 lakhs, and the expenditure had also grown proportionately. In conclusion the chairman wished Mr. Cowasji long life and every happiness in his retirement. A handsome silver ball and a silver ink-stand were then presented to Mr. Cowasji, as a token of the regard and esteem of the Officers and the staff.

MOSLEM MEDICAL MISSION.

News received yesterday by Mail by the Honorary Secretary of the Young Men's Mohammedan Association, Mr. Syed Ebraim Kadiri, states that the "Bombay Poor Moslems' Medical Mission" will sail from Constantinople for Bombay on the 20th of June, and that its field hospital at Hindia (Omarli) has been closed, all the patients having been discharged.

REVUE DES DEUX MONDES.

15, RUE DE L'UNIVERSITE PARIS.

Livraison du Sommario du 1er Juin 1913.

I. —La Guerre de 1870.—Les Batailles Sous Metz,—Born y, par M Emile Ollivier, de l'Academie francaise.
II. —Saint Augustin, Cinquieme Partie.—L'Apotre de la Paix et de L'Unite Catholique, par M. Louis Bertand.
III. —Les Choses Voient, Deuxieme Partie, par M. Edouard Estaunie.
IV. —La ville et la cour sous le Regne de Louis-Philippe.—Extraits du journal du comte Rodolphe Appouyi.—III. Annee 1834, par M. Ernest Daudet.
V. —Sur Mirabeau, par M. Emile Faguet, de l Academie francaise.
VI. —L'Exposition de L'art Bouddhique au Musee Cernuschi, par M. Louis Gillet.
VII. —Poesies.—Les Pierres saintes, par M. Maurice Levaillant.
VIII.—Revue Literaire,—Une Epopee, par M. Andre Beaunier.
IX. —Revue Scientifique—Sur Quelques Recherches Biologiques Recentes, par M. Charles Nordmann.
X. —Chronique de la Quinzaine, Histoire Politique, par M. Francis Charmes, de l'Academie francaise.
XI. —Bulletin Bibliographique.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned the proposals made by the Government of India under which the Joint Secretary in the Military Finance Branch will cease to be Secretary to the Government, though his duties, status and position in other respects, remains substantially unchanged.

HIGH COURT.—JUNE 16.

Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinsha D. Davar
After the Disposal of Chamber Matters.

For Consent Decree in Court.

402-13—Shamrao, Joosub H Sheriff Nasrudin V Mahomed and others Payne.
148-13—Sunderdas Maneklal Chhobateel Kagdi Kamuludin Mehta. Commercial Cause.
1251-12—Captain and V. Chimanram Motiram vs Haji Ahmed bin Haji Mansur. Motichand and D. Short Cause,
102-13—Malvi H M and R Tribhowandas Narotamdas Malvi vs. Abdually Hakimji Pagdiwalla, Surajmal and Co. Long Causes.
114-13—Payne and Co. Abdulla Haji Mowji vs. Aba Janmally Jetha. Jamshedji R and D.
605-22461-12—Crawford B and Co. The Municipal Corporation for the City of Bombay vs. Sir Adamji Peerbhoy Kt Edgelow G W and Co.
1005-12—D J Mantri Damodur Khannoo Thakur and another vs. The Bombay Dyeing and Mfg Co. Ld. Craigie and Co. Wacha and Co.
550-11—Matubai J and A Chamanlal Karamchand vs Popet Amarchand Shamrao M and H, Manchersha and N.
179-09—Dikshit—N C Pramanic Price Wills Reeves a firm Little.
166-12—Wacha and Co R D Sethna vs. Motibai Alias Gokibai Madhowji and Co.
1246-12—Mulji K and T Nana Yessooi Padval vs Sitabai widow and another Dastur and Co.
1308-12—Mulla and M Pirat Hassan vs Gulam Mahomed Sha Mahomed Ardeshir H D and Co.
1319-12—Edgelow G W and Co Jeewabai Vadilal and others vs The New Piece Goods Bazar Co Ld ; Payne and Co.
143-73—Edgelow G W and Co Jeewabai Vadilal and others vs The New Piece Goods Bazar Co Ltd ; Payne and Co.
309-03—Malvi H M and R, Jitmal Karayal vs Ebji Umersey Ardeshire H D and Co.
310—03—Malvi H M and R Jitmal Kanayal vs Shamji Ludha and Co Ardeshire H D and Co
311-03—Malvi H M and R Mamraj Rambhagat vs Ebji Umersey, Ardeshire H D and Co.
1276-12—Chitnis M and K Manaji Coverji Shirki vs Merwanji Jehangi, Vakil, Subnis and G.
1201-12—Subnis and G Merwanji Jehangir Vakil vs Manaji Coverji Shirki, Chitnis M and K.
594-42—Subnis and G Sitabai widow vs Govindrao Madowrao Dukle, Dapathy F and D.
666-11—Jamshedji R and D, Sada Pang and Co ; vs Shivnarayan Parbulal Edgelow G W and Co.
623-12—Pestonji, Joosub Oosman vs Haji Jakeria H Oosman Captain.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice MACLEOD.
For Judgment.

636-11—Madhowji Chhoguml Balkisondas. Jainarayan Kananjalal Malvi.
For Decree Absolute.
918-12—Crawford Marie Fanny de L'Orine F V de L'Orine Patell. Long Cause.
1278-12—Payne and Co. Abdul Karim Haji Jaffer vs Mahomed Jaffer Ramjan Alli and others Little and Co. Reference.
4-12—Nicholson In Re Government Fatmabibi widow and others Nanu Long Causes.
822-11—Bhaishanker K and G. Lakmidas Khimji Spg and Wg Co, Ltd vs Ghordhandas Khatao and others. Edgelow Craigie
25-13—Madhowji K and C. Goculdas Karsondas vs Valivahu widow, Unwalla and P.
738-12—Payne and Co. Khan Bahadur Hakim Mahomed Dayam vs Kapurchand Mohanji; Little and Co.
166-13—Dalal Kuberdas Narsidas Mojilal Bapulal Surajmal.
826-12—Payne Mia M H J M Chhotain and another the Shergarli Coal Co. Ld.
229-11—Motichand Ishwar Modi Tarachand Lakmidas and another Kanga.
105-13—Payne Bai Goolbai B D Harver B D Harver Ardeshir.
163-13—Dalal Kuberdas Narsidas Nemidas V Rajpal and others Dastur.
70-13—Payne Soniram Jitmal Mookhibai widow Patell.
439-12—Tyabji J Kedarnath K Paunlal and Bhaishanker.
1156-12—Dubash N J Joshi C A Purhoit Amin Motichand.
1166-12—Mulji A Joitaram and another S Mazanlal Madhawji.
1226-12—Captain M Gulabchand and another J Balkison and other Payne.
1228-12—Kanga Keshowji Deokaran L Kuverji and others Mehta.
1111-12—Payne K Bhugwandas D Maughermal and another Jamshedji.
1253-12—Bhimji Mowji Nanji and another D Tricumdas and others Shumrao Mulla.
1255-12—Judah K P Banker D P Banker and another Smetham.
1275-12—Smetham F S Ghandy and others V Dharamdas Wadia.
125-09—Payne K A Veerji The Shri Buldeo Mills Ld and another Mulla Tyabji.
160-09—Payne K A Veerji The Shri Buldeo Mills Tyabji.

ARRIVAL.

PER S. S. "CITY OF LONDON" JUNE 16th.

The Ellerman Line s.s. "City of London" Commander G. Whish which left Liverpool on the 24th May with the following passengers is due to arrive here on the morning of the 16th instant and her passengers will be landed at the Carnac Bunder :—

LIVERPOOL TO PORT SAID.

Amselem, Mr S. de A
Arnould, Miss E.
Float, Miss S.
Girard, Mrs Gaston
Girard, Miss O. A.
Hart, Mr J.
Hart, Mrs

LIVERPOOL TO BOMBAY.

Berriman, Mr.
Bett, Mrs
Douglas Mr Geo
Long Rev J S
Long, Mrs child and 2 infts
Sopori, Mr V.
Stephens, Mrs L and 2 infts.

LIVERPOOL TO KARACHI.

Burrow, Mr. L.
Graham, Mr Ian
Hudghton, Mr A. R

Viscount Midleton has been elected Treasurer for the ensuing year of the Grand Council of the Primrose League.

CURRENT EASTERN NEWS.

Locusts are causing immense damage in Selanger in the Federated Malay States.

What light railways in India are capable of is shown by the fact that the Barsi Light Railways has just declared a dividend equal to 10 per cent. per annum.

The lunatics who have been accommodated in the premises in Wellesley Road, lately acquired for the purposes of the Sassoon Hospital, were yesterday removed to the new Asylum at Yerrowda.

Government has sanctioned the projected scheme for lighting Dehra Dun by electricity with current to be supplied by the Mussoorie Hydro-electric plant. It is hoped that the scheme will be carried out by next season.

The Hon. Mr. Norman McLeod's address on behalf of the European Defence Association at Darjeeling on Monday has borne fruit. The Association has gained many recruits in those parts of the Himalayas and evidently means to pursue its object still further, a public meeting having been convened to take place shortly in the Town Hall.

A convict in the Central Prison, Travancore, has applied for the postponement of the death penalty passed on him on the ground that he is suffering from dysentery. This is a distinctly original request and the authorities have shown unusual feeling by accepting it for consideration.

The Bishop of Singapore, who is now on a visit to Kalimpong, is distinguished as a rifle shot. In 1904, when, as the Rev. Ferguson Davie of the Punjab, he was home on sick leave he entered for the King's Prize, the blue ribbon of the Bilsey meeting, and succeeded in gaining the silver medal, and was leading practically up to the last range in the final shoot.

The Civil Surgeon at Buldana, in the Central Provinces, states that although small-pox was wide-spread in the towns and villages, only a very small number of cases were treated in the district last year. The reason, he says, is that people "rarely resort for treatment as they have more faith in leaving their case to recover by propitiating the goddess Devi."

Recently a man named Shiva Raju was wandering round the village of Ganeshkhind and thereby raised the suspicion of a police constable who arrested and searched him. In his possession were found nineteen cartridges wrapped in cloth. The man was sentenced by the Special Magistrate of Haveli, under the Arms Act to two weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

The Police have not up to the present discovered any trace of the bag of silver which was stolen from a National Bank Shroff, at the Bank of Madras, Colombo, recently. Three men are in custody in connection with the theft, but the Ceylon Police believe that the bag of money was carried over to Southern India on the evening of the day on which the crime was committed.

A Bengali girl, named Giribala, about 20 years of age, living at 16-3, Strand Road Calcutta was found in an unconscious state in her room. The police were immediately sent for, but before their arrival the girl expired without regaining consciousness. The police ascertained that a pair of gold armlets, which the deceased was wearing, had disappeared. This is one of a series of drugging cases reported in Calcutta within the past few months.

Shaik Nekru Allipo Chandler was charged before Captain A. P. Wodehouse, Deputy Commissioner of Police at Park Street with omitting to take proper care of his dog, which bit a constable on the finger. The dog was left unchained and wandered into the street where it chased a monkey. A constable, who happened to be near, tried to save the latter animal when he himself was tackled by the dog. As the injury to the constable was rather serious, Captain Wodehouse sent the dog to the Belgachia Veterinary College to ascertain if it was suffering from rabies.

The distinction of being father of the British Army is said by a London journal to belong to Surgeon-Major H. B. Hendon, late of the Indian Medical Service, who reached the patriarchal age of 100 on the 7th March. Born two and a half years before Waterloo, he became Assistant-Surgeon in the Bengal Army in 1839, during the Viceroyalty of the second Lord Auckland and when General Sir Jasper Nicolls was Commander-in-Chief in India. He served in the Mahratta War in 1843, which ended in the victories of Maharajpoore and Punniar, fought on the same day, and during the campaign in 1845-46 in the battles of Sobraon and Aliwal. He retired forty-five years ago, and has since resided in Australia.

The scheme for the improvement and enlargement of the Walker Hospital, Simla, which was recently submitted by the Committee appointed to consider the subject, has been accepted both by the Punjab Government and the Government of India. The total expenditure involved amounts to rather over one lakh of rupees, which sum, subject to the sanction of the Secretary of State, will be found by the above two Governments. The changes recommended by the Committee will, when carried out, do much to improve the accommodation of the hospital and to remove the defects which have been pointed out in the construction and arrangements of the hospital. It is proposed to convert the present nurses' quarters into an enteric ward, and to build new nurses' quarters on the adjoining ridge, and by re-arranging the verandahs, the kitchens and the children's ward to make the hospital generally quieter, and to increase the privacy of the existing patients' room.

Some interesting details of the Salvation Army's work among the criminal tribes were given in the address presented to Her Excellency Lady Hardinge at the opening of the Army's annual industrial exhibition and sale of work at Simla. This work among the criminal tribes has been going on for nearly five years in the Punjab and the United Provinces, with the result that the Army now has 11 settlements and three children's industrial homes, with a total population of 2,360 men, women and children, and another 4,000 persons are shortly to be added to this number in the United Provinces. Before long, it is hoped, the work will be extended to other provinces, as the Governments of Madras, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, and Assam and several Native States have invited the Salvation Army to submit plans for similar settlements. In Madras, arrangements are now being completed for the maintenance of about 1,800 members of criminal tribes. Perhaps the most encouraging feature of the work is the eagerness of the criminal tribes themselves to avail themselves of the Salvation Army's services. In one case it is said, the members of a criminal tribe begged a police officer, who was preparing a list of their names with a view to an early transfer, to send them to the Salvation Army. No less notable than this spirit of confidence amont the criminal tribes is the beneficial change which has been observed among those who have come under the Army's influence. Many of them are now settling peacefully on the land, while others are engaged in contract work such as road and canal-making and forest-cutting. The Army authorities also rely largely on the silk and weaving industries to find home employment for the settlers. All this work naturally demands the services of an ever increasing number of officers and the new head of the Army, General Bramwell Booth, is signalling his accession to office by sending out a reinforcement of 80 missionary officers for work in India.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY
REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON. A. HILL TREVOR, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 16th June, 1913,

150. Resignations — Extract from the "Gazette of India", Army Department 30th May 1913.

No 475—Second Lieutenant Arthur Fosken Kindersley, resigns his commission dated the 4th May 1913.

In accordance with the above 2nd Lieutenant A F Kindersley is struck of the Rolls of the Corps from 4th May 1913.

151. Furlough and Leave—Extract from Bombay Brigade Orders dated 12th June 1913 No 162—Lieut-Colonel J Crimmin, V C, C I E, V D, I M S, Medical Officer, Bombay Volunteer Artillery, is granted leave of absence for (six) months from 1st June 1913.

(Sd.) A. D. CURTIS, Lieut, R. G. A,
Offg. Adjt. B. V. A.

NOTICE.

CRICKET.

There will be a match on Sunday the 15th Captain's versus Vice Captain's Teams 2-15 F H Oval Plot 9.

All members of the Corps wishing to play are invited to attend.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY THE HON. COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, C.I.E. V.D., COMMANDING.

Bombay, 16th June, 1913,

332. Lecture.—The Adjutant will give a lecture at Head-Quarters on Wednesday the 18th instant at 7 p.m.

Subject.—The distribution of a tactical Advanced Guard.

All Ranks are invited to attend.

333. Signalling Class.—A Signalling Class will commence to-day Monday the 16th instant parading at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 7 a.m.

Dress.—Mufti.

(Sd.) F. H. JAMES, CAPT.,
Offg. Adjutant, B. V. R.

FOREIGN CABLE REPORTS

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect	Via Brest Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.
Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
.....	Via Bhamo Interrupted.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 15th June.

NOTICES.

Telegrams for Ahwaz, Mohammerah, Schouschter, and Dizful should bear instructions "Post Bushire" till further notice (1-5-13).

Greek administration notify correspondence with Chio, Tenedos, Salonika, Lemnos, Florina, Vodena Servia, Kozana, Elassona, re-opened via Eastern. Bulgarian administration notify opening to International Service following places Prisvich, Gnailane, Gostiva, Koussouka, Krativa, Kitcheko, Vizes (Keoprulu), Bouchitron, Botolia (Monastir). Rates for abovementioned places same as for Europe (24-3-13).

Montenegrin Telegraph office opened at Scutari (28-4-13).

Telegrams for all places in States of Coahuila, Chihuhua, Morelos, Sinola, in Mexico are accepted at sender's risk (1-4-13).

Telegrams for Buenos Ayres in Argentine Republic intended to be transmitted by cable to destination should be marked via Madeira (2-5-13).

Communication with Mexican States of Chihuahua and Sonora interrupted (3-5-13).

Cable Paramaribo to Cayenne interrupted. Telegrams for Cayenne are sent by the southern routes via Salinas (29-5-13).

Bhamo Route to China interrupted beyond Indian Frontier between Yungping and Talifu (10-6-13).

Telegrams for Islands Metelin Thassos Samothrace Samos Imbros Ikrie Pasra may be accepted at the same rates as in the case of Islands of Greece. Telegrams are despatched by best means possible with delay (2-6-13).

Cable between Jamaica and Colon interrupted (11-6-13).

Moulmein route to Siam via Raheng interrupted beyond Indian frontier (14-6-13).

BAD ERUPTION ALL OVER BABY'S BODY

Hardly Slept at All. Completely Disfigured with the Spots. One Box of Cuticura Ointment and Cuticura Soap Completely Cured.

67, York Rd.; Walthamstow, Essex, Eng.—"My baby was cured after two weeks' treatment with Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment. At the beginning of the summer she had a very bad eruption all over her body, even her finger tips being afflicted. It came in the form of spots which as fast as one healed, another formed. The spots commenced like pin pricks gradually getting larger and were inflamed causing great irritation which caused the baby to scratch so that they commenced to breakt and run with what looked like water. She hardly slept at all except in short snatches. The child was completely disfigured with the spots.

"I saw the Cuticura advertisement and sent for samples, and after her first bath with the Cuticura Soap and application of the Cuticura Ointment I know she felt relief. For a fortnight I continued the baths with Cuticura Soap, and applied the Cuticura Ointment gently after. I used only one box of Cuticura Ointment and Cuticura Soap, and they completely cured her." (Signed) Mrs. M. Saunders, Jan. 23, 1912.

No other emollients do so much for pimples, blackheads, red, rough skins and itching, scaly scalps. Although Cuticura Soap and Ointment are sold throughout India, a liberal sample of each, with 32-p. Skin Book, will be sent post-free on application to Muller, Maclean & Co., Calcutta or Bombay, or Newbery, 27 Charterhouse Sq., London.

APENTA

BEST NATURAL HUNGARIAN APERIENT WATER

Ideal for daily use

THE HAIR TONIC FOR THE ORIENT

Kaminia Oil has been for excellent make awarded a Gold Medal in the Mysore Exhibition, and Certificate of mer

MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, June 13. BOMBAY, June 14.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	73 7-16	1-8	
2 do. Rentes.	65		un chgd
2 1-2 do. Sterling Loan... ...	87 1-4		un chgd
do. do. Gov. Securities... ...	63 13-16		un chgd
Bar Silver in London Spot	27 1-4		1-16
do. 2 months' hence ...	27 9-16		1-16
Bar Silver in New York	59 1-8		1-8
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25·23		1-2
do. do. at Berlin.	20·43		1-2
do. do. New York	4·86 1-2		1-8
Discount Bank of England Rate ...	4 1-2	since	
do Short London Bills	17th Apl.		
3 months' sight...	4 5-16		1-16
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight ...	4 9-16		1-16
do. 3 months' fine Trade Bills ...	4 3-4		un chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ..	5		un chgd
Interest day-to-day Loans.. ..	3 5-8	1-4	
do, 7 day Market Loans	4 1-2		1-8

Bar Gold 77-9 unch.
Exchange on India 4 days sight (Bank buying rate) is 1 1-32d. unchanged.
Closing tone of silver—Inactive.
Amount paid into the Bank of England about £200,000

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay	£	10 000
Gold to Bombay	£	1,80,000
Gold Coin to Bombay	£	1,000
Silver to Calcutta	£	.....
Silver to Madras	£	.....
Silver to Ceylon	£	10,000

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	Firm.	Good business done.
Futures	...	Steady.
Manchester	Unsettled with little doing.	
Total Sales	...	10,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export	...	500 "
Imports	...	3,000 "
Mid-Americans	...	6·77+07
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	...	9·80 unchgd.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

June-July.	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	
6·49 +03	6·47 +03	6·37 +03	
Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	
6·25 +04	6·18 +04	6·14 +04	
Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apr.
6·13 +04	6·13 +04	6·14 +04	6·15 +04

New York 11 a.m., July 12·05, Oct. 11·39.
New York official Noon call July 12·0 Oct. 11·40.
New Orleans 10 a.m. July 12·27, Oct. 11·43.

NEW YORK—

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	7,000
" Receipts at " last year...	2 700
" Exports to Great Britain	6,000
" Exports to Continent ...	5,000
" Spot Cotton	12·35+05

Futures—Month of July 12·41—04
Futures—Month of Oct. 11·35—02
Advanced early on firm New Orleans Market, and declined later owing to longs unloading.

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot cotton	12 3-8 unchgd.
Futures month of July	12·19 —09
Futures month of Oct.	11·35—09
Tone of Spot Cotton ...	Steady.

	Bales.
Week's Receipts at U. S. Ports ..	33,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain ...	28,000
Do. do to France & Continent.	33,000
Do. do to Japan	1,000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	291,000
Do. do. at Interior Ports	259,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS—

	Bales.
Total Actual Exports.....	8,000
Do. Forwarded	68,000
Do. Imports	27,000
Do. Stocks	1,020,000
Stock of Cotton in London	3,940

Liverpool, June 13.

Dhoolies and Shirtings—Very quiet.

Tone Cloths	Quiet but firm.
Weft American "54"	... 11 3-4
Weft Egyptian "80"	... 14 1-2
Yarn—Market	... Steady.
Weft Egyptian "32"	... 12 1-2
Twist "32" W T C	... 10 5-16
Twist "32" B	... 10 7-8
Cloth Gunni's 20 36inch	... 13 3
Twist "36" W T C	... 10 9-16
Twist "36" B	... 11 1-8
Twist "42"	... 12 1-2
Twist American "60"	... 16 3-4
Twist Egyptian "60"	... 17 3-8
Twist Egyptian "80"	... 21 3-4
Grey shirtings 39 in. by 37 1-2 38 yds 16 by 12 8 lbs Red Heading	7 9
" " 44 in. by 37 yds 14 by 13-8 lbs	... 8 5
White Nainsooks 28 in. by 18 yds 16 by 13 to 16-15 range ...	3 1
" Mull 28 in. by 15 yds 14 by 12 Green Ends	2 2 3-4
" Shirtings 32-45 in. by 44 yds Liepmans No 1500 ...	12 5 1-2 ex warehouse
40s Banner Mill Twist	... 11 1-8
Geo Mayall's Yarn	... 11
F. G. F. Tinnevelly C I F—Liverpool	... ... 5 31-32
Buyers or Sellers	... ...Sellers.
months	July.
Water Twist American 80s.	10 pence.
" " " 40s.	11 1-2
Mule " " 40s.	11
" " " 50s.	12 3-4
" " " 60s.	15
" " Egyptian 40s.	16 1-2
" " " 50s.	17
" " " 60s.	18

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ...	Nominal.
Do. Months— ...	.....
Do. Name of Ports— ...	.....
Wheat White Karachi	...37 3-4 unchgd
Do. Months	... June-July.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Tone	
Wheat Red Karachi	...37 3-8+1-8
Do. Month—	... June-July.
	London—Value.

Tone—Quiet but steady.

SOUTH AMERICAN WHEAT

Rosario Santa Fe	... 35 5-8 unchgd
Do. Months—	... June July. Dull.
Barletto Russo	... 36 Nominal.
	June—Steady.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN

South Australian	... unchanged.
Do. Months	... .

SEEDS

RAPESEED—

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c. ex-ship.	... 51 unchgd
Do. Months—	... June-July.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Sellers.	
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. ex-ship	... 51 3-4 unchgd.
Do. Months—	... June-July.
Do. Name of Ports.—Antwerp—Sellers.	
Brown Cawnpore	... 47 unchgd.
Do. Months—	... June-July.
Do. Name of Ports.—Hamburg—Sellers.	
Tone—Easier.	

LINSEED—

Bombay, per 416lbs ex-ship	... 46+1-4
Do. Months—	... June-July.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.	
Tone—Firm.	
Linseed Calcutta	... 44
Do. Months—	... June-July.
London—Buyers—Firmer.	
Linseed Argentine—La Plata 42 1-4—1-4	
Do. Months—	... June-July.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Value.	

COTTONSEED.—

Bombay Cottonseed Market £0-0-3	
June-July—Hull—Nearest—Value—Quiet but steady.	

GOAT SKINS SALE.

Goat skins sale opened to-day with a fair demand.
Goat skins sold 10,56,000.
Goat skins Madras rime parts 1d higher.
Do. medium par to 1d. higher.
Do. ordinary par to 1 1-3d. lower.
Goat skins Bombay Good par to 1 1-2d. lower.
Goat skins Bombay ordinary par to 1 1-2d. lower.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—

Fair Rio Coffee	... 9 7-8 unchgd.

RUBBER—

Para Rubber	... 3 8 1-2—1d.
	June-July—Sellers Easier.

METALS—

Copper Braziers	... £ 80+1-2
Yellow Metal	...d. 6 15-16 unchgd
Standard Copper G M B	... £65 7-8+3-8
Tin Plates I C.Coke 14 by 20 112 sheets per box weighing 90 lbs c. i. f. Liverpool	.....
Bar Iron, Belgian No 2 ordinary sizes F.O.B. Antwerp.	5 0 0
Iron Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge G.O.b. 4 per cent. F. O.B. Liverpool ...	11 0 0
Basic Steel Bars, C.I.F, India....	5 13 9
Basic steel Bars Belgian C.i.f.	

FREIGHTS—

Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay—13s.—Value.

ARRIVALS :—

"Tannenfels".

SUGAR—

German Granulated Sugar C&F India (Double bags).	13 1 1-2 unchgd
Do. Months of Shipment. July-Aug.—Sellers.	

Tone—Moderate business at unchanged rates.

Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ...	Quiet neglected.
Months of Shipments ...	
German Beet-root 50 p.c. ...	9 4 3-4 unchgd.
Months of Shipments ...	Aug.—Sellers.
	9 7—1-4d—Oct.-Dec.—Sellers.

Tone—Dull and little doing.

E A S & similar Crystals C & F India ...	13 8 1-4 unchgd
Months of Shipments ...	July-Aug.—Sellers.

Tone—Quiet and unchanged.

Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay	Nominal.
Month of Shipments ...	...

Jawa Sugar—No change. Steady nothing doing.

LONDON, June 13.

The following statement comprises the shipments of goods for the month of May 1913 :—

Cotton Piece Goods :—	To Calcutta. Yds.	To Rangoon. Yds.
Bleached and White	13600000	3490000
Unbleached & Grey..	74000000	1800000
Dyed and Coloured..	6000000	1800000
Printed	5700000	1500000
Twist and Yarns :—	Lbs.	Lbs.
Dyed and Bleached ...	280000	560000
Unbleached and Grey	200000	Nil.
Total shipments of Salt	Nil.	

Cotton Piece Goods :—	To Madras. Yds.	To Bombay. Yds	To Karachi. Yds.
Bleached and White ...	6700000	19400000	11300000
Unbleached and Grey ...	8100000	14200000	1700000
Dyed and coloured ...	2300000	7300000	2900000
Printed ...	350000	15100000	5900000
Twist & Yarns :—	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Dyed & Bleached ...	610000	880000	40000
Unbleached and Grey ...	530000	600000	20000

BOMBAY MARKETS.

SATURDAY EVENING.) [June 14TH 1913.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers.
	Rs.		
4 Boxes Sovns ...	1,57,500	Aden	National Bank
111 Bars Silver ...	2,25,000	London	Mercantile Bank
73 Bars Silver ...	1,50,000	do	Yokohama Bank
1 Box Silver Dollars...	644	Hongkong	International &k.
188 Bars Silver ...	3,75,000	London	Hongkong Bank

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 12th June 1913.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway.....	116	1,30,433
B. B. and C. I. Ry...	67	81,679

FINANCIAL.

MONEY :—

Bank of Ben. rate since 5th June 1913	5	p.c.
Bank of Bom. " " 12th June	5	"
Bank of Mad. " " 4th June	7	"

EXCHANGE—

The market is dull and rates are unchanged. There has been little business doing either way.

We quote.—

T. T. on London	...1s. 3 15-16d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 3 31-32d.
Credit 3 months sight	...1s. 4 7-32d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 1-4d.
	...25th July.

Do. do France	...1 0 1-2
Do. do Marks	...138 1-2
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...146 1-2
Shanghai "	...193 3-4
Japan "	...149 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—

The market opened at 96 1-16 for Cash and 96 for the Settlement and has steadied during the day, closing as under. A moderate business has been done.

We quote.—

Cash	...Rs.	96 3	0
Settlement	... "	96 1	0(Buyers).
2nd "	... "	95 15	0

BULLION.—

Yesterday the London market for bar silver was inactive and rates were 1-16 lower both for ready and forward, at 27 1-4 and 27 9-16 respectively. New York was 1-8 down at 59 1-8. The local market opened at 69 1-2 for the first Settlement and closes 1-8 lower as under.

We quote.—

English Gold	...	Rs.	24	0 9
Australia Gold	...	"	24	0 0
Sovereign Gold	...	"	15	0
Silver (ex duty)				
Ready	...	"	69	6 0
1st Settlement	...	"	69	6 0
2nd Settlement	...	"	69	10 0
Silver (cum duty)				
Ready	...	"	78	12 0
1st Settlement March	...	"	78	12 0
2nd Settlement	...	"	79	0 0

COTTON

MARKET REPORT.—

The following are the latest telegrams received here :—

WELD & Co. :—"Some liquidation. Nothing fresh."

GAUNING & Co. :—"Advanced owing to fear of a squeeze in near months. Decreasing stocks attracting attention, Crop accounts are somewhat less favourable."

The American markets closed rather easier for futures on some liquidation. There was little change in the local market on opening this morning. As a mark of respect to the memory of those who perished in the recent disaster at Palitana, the market at Colaba was entirely closed this afternoon.

QUOTATIONS.—

NEW CROP.

Good M. G Broach	... Rs.	291 Mar.
F. G. H. C. Bengals	... "	241-2 Jan.

OLD CROP.

	Rs.	
Fine M. G. Broach ...	... 295	June
do. Kramgaon Akola..	255	do
do. Bengal ...	241-2	do
Good Sawginned Dharwar	... 275	do
Good M G Coompta	... 279	do
Good M. G. Westerns	... 275	do
Good H. G. Westerns	... 268	do
Good M. G. Miraj	... 281	do

LIVERPOOL OPENING.

Opening Tone	... Strong (?)
Estimated Sales	... 5,000
Total Imports	... 8,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES

June-July.	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
6·47 —02	6·45 —02	6·35 —02
Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
6·28 —02	6·16 —02	6·12 —02
Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
6·11 —02	6·11 —02	6 12 —02

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED.

The market is steadier.

Ready	...	Rs.	7 9	0 R.T.
September	...	"	8 8	6 R.T.
May 1914	...	"	8 14	6 R.T.

RAPESEED:—

The market is steadier. We quote :—

Brown Cawnpore	Rs.	7	11	0 R.T.
Yellow Cawnpore	"	8	9	0 R.T.
Yellow Gujrat	"	8	8	0 R.T.

GINGELLYSEED:—

Tone—Steady.

Black Kutni ...	"	50	0	0
Yellow Higanghat	"	64	0	0
Yellow Secunderabad	"	61	8	0

POPPYSEED.

Tone—Quiet. We quote :—

Ready	...	Rs.	11 9	0 R.T

CASTORSEED—

Tone—Quiet. We quote :—

Ready	...	Rs.	35 0	0

COTTONSEED :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Ready	...	Rs.	26 0	0

GROUNDNUTS :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Bold	...	Rs.	51 0	0

MOWRASEED—

Tone—Steady. We quiet :—

June—September	...	Rs.	3	4	0 R.T.

WHEAT :—

Tone—Quiet.

White Pissi S p.c. ready	Rs.	5	5	6	R.T.
White Delhi Sept.	"	5	9	6	R.T.
White Delhi May 1914	"	5	10	6	

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay ...	1,695
Bank of India ...	69
Eastern Bank ...	87
Indian Specie ...	67

MILLS.

David ...	522 1-2
Kohinoor ...	800
Vancouji Petit ...	3,200
New Great Eastern ...	252 1-2
Standard ...	1,400

PRESSES.

Indian Cotton ...	142 1-2
New Beraar ...	557 1-2
New Mofussil ...	880

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ord	205
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Pre	173
Bombay S N Ordy ...	240
Colaba Land and Mill ...	1,467 1-2
Shivrajpur M. Syndicate	20 1-4
Treacher and Co ...	510

RAILWAY.

Tapti Valley ...	590

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 24 hours at 6 p.m. yesterday :—

Cotton	5,884	bales.
Wheat	32,359	cwts.
Linseed	18,486	"
Rapeseed	3,864	"
Gingellyseed	1,216	"
Poppyseed ..	808	"
Groundnuts... ...	41	"
Castorseed	6,582	"
Rice	Nil	
Myrabollams... ...	460	"
Cottonseed	1,582	"
Mowraseed	775	"
Gram	1,578	"
Joowar	129	"
Maize	nil	
Barley	69	"

LONDON MARKETS.

[LONDON JUNE 14.] [BOMBAY, JUNE 15.]

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2 1-2 per cent. Consols.	73 7-16	un	chgd
do. Rentes...	65 3-4		1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan.	87 1-4	un	chgd
do, Govt. Securities	63 13-16	un	chgd
Bar silver in London...	27 1-4	un	chgd
do, 2 months' hence	27 9-16	un	chgd
do. in New York	59 1-8	un	chgd
Exchange on London at Paris.	25·23	un	chgd
do. do at Berlin	20·43 1-2		1-2
do do at New York	4·86 1-2	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate ...	4 1-2	since	
do short London Bills.	17th Apl		
3 months' sight...	4 1-4		1-16
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight	4 9-16	un	chgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	4 3-4	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	5	un	chgd
Interest day-to-day Loans	3 3-8		1-4
Interest 7 day Market Loans	3 1-2	un	chgd

Bar Gold ...77-9 unchgd.
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1 3 13-16.
Closing tone of Silver—Quiet.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	Easier.	Moderate biz.
Futures	...	Quiet.
Manchester	...	.....
Total Sales	...	7,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export	...	500
Imports	...	8,000
Mid-Americans	...	6·73—04
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	...	9 80 Unchged.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES

June-July.	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
6 47 —02	6·45 —02	6·36 —01	6·23 —02
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	
6·16 —02	6·13 —02	6·11 —02	
Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.		
6·11 —02	6·12 —02		

NEW YORK—

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	5,000
" Receipts at U. S. last year...	5,000
" Exports to Great Britain ...	Nil
" Exports to Continent ...	Nil
" Spot Cotton	12·35 unchgd.

Futures—Month of July 12·02+01
Futures—Month of Oct. 11·37+02

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot cotton	12 7-16+1-16
Futures month of July ...	12·24+05
Futures month of Oct. ...	11·41+03
Tone of Spot Cotton ...	Steady.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

	Bales.
Total into Sight	13,310,000
Egyptian Visible Supply ...	224,000
East Indian do ...	161,000
American do ...	2,273,000
Other do ...	147,000
Total Sales	63,000
East Indian sales	100
Total Speculation	6,000
Do. Exportation	2,000
East Indian Export ...	Nil
Do. Indian Stock ...	7,000
Do. Forwarded Consumer ...	900
Do. Actual Exports ...	200
Do. Week's Imports ...	Nil
Do. Speculation ...	Nil
Americans Afloat	110,000
East Indian	11,000
Total afloat	132,000

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ...	.....
Do. Months— ...	.....
Do. Name of Ports— ...	.....
Wheat White Karachi	37 3-4
Do. Months—June-July.	
Do. Name of Ports—London—Value	
Wheat Red Karachi ...	37 3-8
Do. Month—June-July—	London—Value.

Tone—Quiet but steady.

SOUTH AMERICAN WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe ...	Unchanged
Do. Months ...	.....

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian ...	Unchanged
Do. Months ...	.....

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs. 85 p.c. ex-ship ...	51
Do. Months— ...	June-July.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Sellers	
Yellow Gujerat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. ex-ship ...	51 3-4
Do. Months ...	June-July.
Do. Name of Ports ...	Antwerp. Sellers.
Brown Cawnpore ...	47
Do. Months—June-July.	
Do. Name of Ports—Hamburg—Sellers	
Tone—Easier.	
LINSEED—	
Bombay per 416 lbs ex-ship ...	46
Do. Months—June-July	
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.—	Sellers.
Tone—Firmer	
Linseed Calcutta ...	44 1-4
Do. Months— ...	June-July.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Done	and Sellers Steady
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ...	42 1-4
Do. Months— ...	June-July.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.	
COTTONSEED—	
Bombay Cottonseed Market £ 6-11-6	
June-July—Hull—Nearest value —Quiet but steady	

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality)	... 9 3-4—1-8

RUBBER—

Para Rubber	... 3 8 1-4
	June-July.—Value—Quiet

SUGAR—

German granulated sugar C & F India double bags.	13 3
Do. Months of Shipment	...July-Aug.—Sellers.

Tone—Steady.

Hungarian Crystal Sugar C & F India ...	Nominal.
Do. Months of Shipments	
German Beet-root 88 p.c ...	9 6
Months of Shipments	Aug.—Seller
	9 8 —Oct.-Dec.—Sellers.

Tone—Steady fair demand, not many sellers

E A S & similar Crystals C & F India ...	13 8 1-4
Months of Shipments	July-Sept.—Sellers.

Tone—Quiet but steady.

Mauritius Crystal C & F Calcutta and Bombay	... No quotation
Months of Shipments	... .

Java Sugar—Unchanged

GRIFFITHS' COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

NEW YORK, June 13.

Day's Receipts at U.S. Ports.	7,000	Bales.
Exports to Great Britain ...	6,000	do
Exports to Continent ...	4,000	do
Spot Cotton at New York ...	12·35	
Future Cotton at New York July	12·01—04	
Future Cotton at New York October	11·35—01	
Tone Market at closing Spot..	.....	
Tone Market at closing Futures	.....	
Futures closing tone ...	Steady	

General Tone Market opened :—Steady and advanced early owing to firmness in New Orleans market declined later on bear pressure liquidation.

NEW ORLEANS, June 13.

Spot Cotton at New Orleans...	12 3-8
Future Cotton at New Orleans—July ...	12·19—09
Future Cotton at New Orleans—October ...	11·25—09
Future closing tone.—	.....

LIVERPOOL, June 13.

COTTON.

The Liverpool market opened for spot.—Steady and closed Firm.
The Liverpool market closed for futures—Steady.
The Liverpool market closed for East Indians.—Steady.

Total Day's Sales ...	...	10,000 bales.
Sales on Spec and export	...	500 "
Total Sales of Surats	...	.....
Total Day's Imports	...	2,000
Cocconada Fair Red—Ldn. C. I. F.	...	5
Cocconada Ginned—London C. I. F.	...	5 1-32
Egyptian F. G. Fair Brown		9·81
Good Bhownuggur	...	5 11-16-1
Good Bengal	...	5 8-32d.
F. G. Bengal	...	5 12-32d.
Fine Bengal	...	5 16-32d.
Good Madras Westerns Ldn...		5 11-32d.
F. G. F. Tinnevelly L'pool C. I. F.	...	...6d. June-July
Mid American at Liverpool		6·77+7
Cotton delivery mid uplands Liverpool.		G. O. C.
Geo. Mayalls Yarns	...	11
40's Mule Twist (Bannermills).		11 1-8
Weft 54 American	...	11 3-4
Weft 80 Egyptian	...	10 1-2
Weft 32's	...	14 3-8
Twist 36	...	10 1-2
Twist 42	...	11 5-8
Twist American 60 ...	...	16 7-8
Twist Egyptian 60 ...	...	18 1-4
Twist Egyptian 80 ...	...	21 1-4
Tone of Fine Yarns—	...	Steady
Tone of Coarse Yarns—		do
General Tone of Yarn Market—		.....
June-July	...	6·49+3
July-Aug	...	6·47+3
Aug.-Sept	...	6·37+3
Sept.-Oct	...	6·25+4
Oct.-Nov.	...	6·18+4
Nov.-Dec.	...	6 14+4
Dec.-Jan.	...	6·13+4
Jan.-Feb.	...	6·13+4
Feb.-Mch.	...	6·14+4

MANCHESTER, June 13.

Manchester Piece Goods Market—Firm with no particular activity—Business very little doing in Shirting Dhooties and Grey Shirtings medium.

LONDON, June 13.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Linseed, 4 p. c. Refraction, Landed Terms (per 410 lbs)...June-July—Ldn.	44 Done
Do. Bombay exship (per 416lbs) .....June-July—Antwerp ...	46 Sellers
Do. La Plata ...June-July—Antwerp ...	42 Done
Do. Tone of Market at close.	Firm for higher prices
Do. Tendency of the Market—	do
Linseed Oil Spot Pipes ... June— do ... Aug.-Sept—	£24 5 0 £23-10-0
Do. Tone of Market at close.	Steady
Do. total afloat for U. K. ...	.....
Do. River Plate exports ...	.....
Poppyseed Canal ...June-July —Dunkirk...	64 6 Sellers
Do. Tone of Market at close.	Steady
Rapeseed Calcutta Brown Canal June-July—Hamburg	46 9 "
Do. Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs 85 p.c. exship June-July—Hamburg ...	51 6 "
Do. Yellow Guzerat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. exship June-July—Hamburg...	52 "
Do. Ferozepore usual bold ...	.....
Do. Jamba Red— ...	.....
Do. Tone of Market at close.	Steady
Cottonseed, Bombay parcels. June-July—Hull ...	£6-11-0 "
Do. Tone of Market at close..	Steady.
Gingellyseed. Bombay 15 p.c. May-June.—London.	.....
Wheat. Choice white Karachi June-July—London...	37 9 "
Do. F A Q Red Karachi (per 492 lbs.) June-July— London...	37 6 "
Do. Club No. 2...June-July— London ...	37 9 "
Do. Choice white Delhi June-July—London—	Nominal.
Do. Tone of Market at Close	Steady
Do. South Australian ... May—	.....
Do. Rosario Santa Fe. 62 lbs. June-July—	.....
Do. do. Tone of Market at Close ...	.....
Do. Red Graded American per central ...	...July 7 5 5-8
Do. Afloat to U. K. ...	.....
Karachi Barley ...June-July— London...	.....

LONDON, June 13.

SUGAR.

German Beet-root 88 per cent F.O.B. Hamburg ...	Sellers. Aug. 9 4 3-4 "
German Beetroot. 88 per cent. F. O. B. Hburg. Oct-Dec	9 7 "
" Closing Tone of Market.	Steady.
German Granulated C. and F. India (double Bags) July-Aug....	13 2 1-4 "
German Granulated C. and F. India (double Bags) May-June—	.....
German Closing Tone Market—	Steady
Austrian Crystals B. R. B. C. and F India July-Aug.	12 4 1-2 "
Austrian Crystals B. R. B. C. and F. India	.....
Do. Closing Tone of Market,	Steady
Mauritius Crystals	... Nominal.
Do. Closing Tone of Market..	.....
E. A. B. and Similar Crystals C. and F. India (double Bags)— July-Aug.	13 6 "
E. A. B. and Similar Crystals C. & F. Calcutta (double Bags)— May-June...	.....
Do. Closing Tone of Market.,	Steady.
Special Feature—General Report of Market ...	.....

LONDON, June 13.

JAVA SUGAR.

Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C. I. F. Calcutta ... June...	Value 11 0 3-4
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C.I.F. Calcutta.July-Dec.	10 9
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C. I. F. Calcutta June ...	.....
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi June...	11 2 1-4
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi July-Dec...	10 10 1-2
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi, ...	.....
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta ...	12 0 3-4

Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta July-Dec....	11 9
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta...	.....
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Bom. or Karachi June ...	12 2 1-4
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Bom. or Karachi July-Dec.	11 10 1-2
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Bom or Karachi	.....
Closing Tone of Market	Quiet and
Special Feature ...	little doing

LONDON, June 13.

METALS.

	£ s. d.
Copper, Standard G M B ...	65 17 6
" Best English Selected.	72 5 0
" Brazers	79 10 0 to 80
" Tone of Market ...	Steady
Hard Spelter ...	20 0 0
Tin Block F O B Liverpool ...	214 0 0
Yellow Metal ...	6 7-8d.
Galvd. Corrugated Sheets, 24 C. G. O. B 1 p.c. F O B L'pool	11 0 0
Basic Steel Bars, C I F Calcutta	5 15 3
Basic Steel Rods C I F Calcutta	6 6 3
Basic Steel Hoops C I F Calcutta	7 7 6
German Steel Sheets, F O B Antwerp	6 7 6
German Steel Plates F O B Antwerp	5 17 6
Belgium Iron Bar No 2 ...	5 0 0
Tin Plates, I C Coke 14 by 20, 112 Sheets in box C I F L'pool	.....
Pig Iron, No 3 Cleveland ...	2 17 6
Pig Iron No. 3 Clarence F O B Middl

SPORTING NEWS.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

TRIAL MATCH.

The Bombay Gymkhana opened the cricket season on Saturday afternoon with a trial match between two selected teams, which were captained by Mr. F. L. Sprott and Mr. G. C. Phillips. The wicket looked in splendid condition, and, although on the soft side, played extremely well. Considering the recent heavy rain it was very true, and was more a batsman's wicket than a bowler's.

Sprott won the toss and elected to bat. Watts and Powell were the first pair to face the bowling of Stileman and Remington. Runs came at a good pace, Watts hitting several boundaries and although Powell was a bit shaky at first, he settled down later, and played a very steady game. Stileman bowled well, and had Powell beaten several times at the wicket. Watts gave two chances off Stileman's bowling, one in the long field, and another at the wicket. Had these been held, it might have made a considerable difference to their opponents, as Watt's score was then only 20, whereas later on Powell and Watts retired after knocking up 96 runs between them, the former making 51, and the latter 45. The great heat was against the bowling and a number of changes were tried, but the only man to meet with any success was Phillips, who bowled steadily for a long time, and obtained 5 wickets. Baker also bowled well. F.F. Stileman was the only other batsman, who made a show, and, after playing a merry innings of 38 was bowled by Phillips. Coombes was unfortunately run out after making 11 runs, and with the exception of C. M. Rennick and F. L. Sprott, who made 16 and 11 respectively, the remainder were out for 12 runs, and the innings closed for 202 runs.

Mr. Phillips' team then went in. The first pair, Colbeck and Bowes-Lyon, soon met with disaster, and followed each other in quick succession. The former, of whom great things are expected this season, was obviously out of practise. Baker and Bunbury then went in and brightened things up a bit.

Baker hit out, but gave several chances, and was eventually caught off Clark's bowling by Rennick after making 17 runs. We understand that Bunbury played for Cambridge two years ago, and although he did not do much last year, if he continues his present form he should be of some assistance to the A team as a bat. He played well all through, but was smartly stumped at the wicket by Sanderson after making 37 runs. Sanderson made some good strokes, hitting hard and clean, apparently with the intention of making runs raddily. The remainder came out fairly quickly, and the innings closed for 153 runs.

From what can be gathered from Saturday's game, the Gymkhana batting is, as usual, strong, but there is a deplorable lack of bowlers However, there is plenty of new blood, and—who knows?—perhaps a Briggs or a Richardson may yet be discovered. The fielding on both sides was decidedly weak, several easy catches being missed.

F. L. SPROTT'S TEAM.

S. N. Powell, retired	...	45
T. H. Watts, retired	...	51
F. F. Stileman, b Phillips	...	38
P. M. Sanderson, c Jackson, b Phillips	... ...	6
D. C. Hurlbatt, c Jackson, b Baker	... ...	0
E. E. Coombes, run out	...	11
C. M. Rennick, not out	...	16
E. R. Fischer, c Remington, b Phillips	... ...	5
C. M. Beadel, c Baker, b Remington	... ...	5
W. H. Cole, b Remington	...	2
F. J. Clarke, b Phillips	...	0
F.L. Sprott, b Phillips	...	11
Extras	...	18
Total	...	202

G. C. PHILLIPS'S TEAM.

L. G. Colbeck, c Sprott, b Rennick..	... ...	4
C. Bowes-Lyon, c Sanderson, b Coombes	... ...	5
C. D. Baker, c Rennick, b Clarke	... ...	17
E. J. Bunbury, st. Sanderson, b Beadel	... ...	37
G. C. Phillips, c Clarke, b Coombes	... ...	5
C. G. Stileman, c Coombes, b Clarke	... ...	5
F. H. P. Hearson, c Clarke, b Beadel	... ...	28
F. G. Kennedy, c Clarke	...	0
A. D. M Clarke, c Coombes	...	3
J. E. Jackson, c Sanderson, b Powell	... ...	17
F. W. Sprott, not out	...	18
L. B. Heemskirk, c Powell, b Clarke	... ...	5
G. H. L. Remington, c Sanderson, b Clarke	... ...	0
Extras	... ...	7
Total	...	153

R. I. M. OFFICERS vs. PAREL GYMKHANA.

This match was played on Saturday 14th at Parel.

R. I. M. OFFICERS.

Whaundrell, c Veevers	...	92
Briard, b Alcock	...	0
Sharvell, c Murray	...	6
Hayward, b Alcock	...	26
Collins, l-b-w, b Alcock	...	0
Smith, b Curtiss	...	53
Metcalfe, b Curtiss	...	1
Greenlees, b Curties	...	7
Bonny, not out	...	15
Wale, c and b Alcock	...	5
McDonald, not out	...	6
Extras	...	21
Total	...	233

PAREL GYMKHANA.

Murray, b Osborne Smith, c Maunsrell.	... ...	0
Dunsott, b Osborne Smith, c Hayweta	... ...	17
Alcock, b Collins, c Macdonald	... ...	7
Curties, b Osbourne Smith	...	0
Silly Curtiss, b Osbourne Smith	... ...	2
Harrison b Collins	...	6
Tuffield, b Collins	...	2
S. C. Pathison, b Collins. c Osbourne, Smith	...	0
Douvers, not out	...	11
F. Partison, b Collins	...	11
Algar, b Collins, c Osbourne Smith	... ...	0
Extras	...	12
Total	...	68

CRICKET FIXTURE.

BOMBAY YOUNG CRICKETERS.

June 15—New Hindu C. Club.
June 21—New Esplanade C. Club.
June 22—Mahomedan C. Club.
June 28—Wilson College C. Club.
June 29—Guzrati Union C. Club.
July 5—Kshatriya C. Club.
July 6—Empire C. Club.
July 12—Young Zorastrian C. Club.
July 13—Young Hindus C. Club.
July 19—Parsi Baronet C. Club.
July 20—Jolly C. Club.
July 26—Radiant C. Club.
July 27—Friends Union C. Club.
Aug. 2—Gamdevi Rec. C. Club.
Aug. 3—Daiwadnya C. Club.
Aug. 9—Baronet C. Club.
Aug. 10—R. I. L. I. C. Club.
Aug. 23—Deccan Gymkhana (Poona).
Aug. 24—P. Y. C. H. Gymkhana (Poona)
Aug. 30—Pathare Prabhu C. Club.
Aug. 31—Fort Vijaya C. Club.
Sept. 7—Arya Bandhu C. Club.
Sept. 21—Gawd Saraswat C. Club.
Sept. 28—New Shivaji C. Club.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

June 7—Gujarati Union Cricket Club.
June 14—Grindlay Groom.
June 21—Eastern Telegraph.
June 28—H. M.'s Customs.
July 5—Government Telegraph.
July 12—H. M.'s Mint.
July 26—Turner Morrison.
Aug. 2—Grindlay Groom.
Aug. 9—Eastern Telegraph.
Aug. 16—H. M.'s Customs.
Aug. 23—Government Telegraph.
Aug. 30—H. M.'s Mint.
Sept. 6—Parel team B. B. & C. I. Ry.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

Now that the Monsoon has once more arrived the chances of an early start of "Rugger" this year look promising. Mr. A. Geddes who managed so admirably last season having resigned, the onerous task of Hon. Secretary has been taken over by Mr. E. S. Dougal while Messrs. K. McI. Kemp and F. P. Hearson will be Captain and vice-Captain respectively—may they have every success.

Before discussing this season's prospects, let me cast back a bit over the events of last year. The outstanding feature of the season, excepting the Tournament, was the marked increase in the number of players, and young players too, which is what we have wanted now for some time here in Bombay. Although the so called "Old Crocks" have been and are still the backbone and mainstay of Bombay "Rugger," alas! their ranks are becoming woefully thin. The Cooperage having been re-laid with gravel and Marine Lines Maidan not being available, a ground was secured at the Bandstand end of the Oval, which though small provided the best turf played on in Bombay for sometime, and I do not think that there were any of the usual complaints of damaged knees, etc. throughout the season. Not having a "Rugger" playing Regiment at Colaba, games had to be arranged entirely between Bombay Gymkhana players, but by judicious juggling of forwards and backs some very good games were witnessed. As will be remembered it was the turn for Madras and Calcutta to play here and although our old friends the Leicesters and the Durhams were absent we had once more the West Ridings and as new comers the Irish Rifles. I will not go into details over the Tournament as everyone will remember the series of matches which culminated with the splendid victory of Madras over the Ridings in the final.

About the Bombay XV, which was the best side turned out here since 1908, they played a great game against the ultimate winners, being beaten by only 6 points to nil. It was a ding dong match throughout and I do not think there was much to choose between the individual fitness of the two sides, but I do think that with one, perhaps two, different selections, the Bombay side might have been improved and have run their opponents even closer. Talking of fitness which is really the greater part of the battle in "Rugger" it is very pleasing to see what a number of men have been turning out every evening for the past ten days for puntabout and passing practice. Let us hope that this spirit will continue throughout the season and with the material to hand we should put into the field one of the fittest and keenest sides Bombay has yet produced. As regards players this year, upwards of 45 names have already been entered on the Hon. Secretary's list. A great loss, however, will be felt in the departure on leave of that veteran Old Cock! A. Scot who has been a host in himself for many seasons past, but the return to active 'Rugger" of H. D. Ash will to a great extent compensate for this loss. E. D. Baker is another old player who will be welcomed back. F. P. Hearson too, as has been mentioned above, is again turning out, and, in his capacity of vice-Captain should be of the greatest assistance to the team by reason of his energy and knowledge of the game. There is almost an embarasderichesse of forwards this year, for with nearly the whole of last year's pack available, I learn of several others who should give a good account of themselves. Amongst these might be mentioned, Capt H. B. Stevenson who was a member of the Madras team a year or so ago and B. Jones who played for Cheshire last season. The back department is as usual not so well served and at present there appears to be a great lack of half-back, but, no doubt, before the season is far advanced some talent will have been discovered. The 3-4 line, however, has one or two new recruits. Again, we shall suffer the want of a "Rugger" playing regiment at Colaba, but in spite of this fact several players have sent in their names from the Sherwood Foresters and the 35th Russell's Infantry. On the whole "Rugger" prospects appear to be quite bright and all we want now is a little more rain to make a start with practice games, when, I trust, my optimism will be fully justified. In conclusion, this year, besides our own yearly tournament here, we play at Calcutta in the triangular tournament and let us hope that this time we may not return empty handed.

A MOTORING RECORD.

QUICK CAIRO TO ALEXANDRIA RUN.

The "Egyptain Gazette" of Tuesday, April 22, says:—Mr. E. W. Flower on a 15 H. P. four cylinder colonial model Napier yesterday motored from Alexandria to Cairo in the very quick running time of 5 hours, 17 minutes. The times were as follows: Alexandria, dep. 8.37; Kafr Dawar, 9.8; Damanhour 10.0; Kafr-el-Zayat, 11.6. A stay was made at that place for luncheon. Leaving at 2.46, Tantah was reached at 3.6, and Shebin el-Kom at 3.48, the Barrage at 5.1, and Cairo Station at 5.34. The distance by road is 144 miles, and the average speed works out at a little over 27 miles per hour. This is easily a record for the journey by motor between the two towns. Accompanying Mr. Flower were Felix Powell Bey and Mr. E. S. Thomas. They report that the worst part of the road was that between Sidi Gaber and Kafr-el-Dawar.

GOLF NOTES AND COMMENTS

I.

A few mornings ago I happened to be near the Oval, and to pass the time and thought I would watch the Golf for half an hour or so, not having got a game myself that morning. It was a screen morning, and the course was crowded. I took up my position on the railings near the 6th Tee, and watched the couples driving off and playing the 6th and 7th holes. I had not been there long before a couple, whom I will designate A. and B. arrived at the 6th Tee. It was A's honour, and he drove a moderate ball which came to rest about 40 yards short of the second screeen. B then teed his ball and drove off, but topped it badly and sent it not more than 30 yards, in the direction of square leg. His second was also topped, but this time went to cover point, and ended up in the first screen, which is distant some 45 yards from the Tee. He picked out of the screen, played his fourth, and again went into it! After this he appeared to lose interest in the hole; for, he picked up his ball, and threw it over the screen, and then addressed the ball for another shot.

In the meantime, A was engaged in an animated conversation with a couple playing the 7th hole, regardless of the fact that C., and D., had, by this time, arrived at the 6th Tee, and were waiting to play, and that he could not possibly have reached the Green from where his ball lay. However, after waiting until the couple on the 6th Green had holed out and moved away, he played his second and then proceeded to walk very quickly after his ball, without waiting for the unfortunate B, who, by this time, was vainly endeavouring to coax his ball over the second screen! The last I saw of them was A putting out on the green, and B still playing about fifty yards away from the hole, in spite of the fact that he had long ago lost the hole when he picked it up, and threw it over the first screen.

Now this is not in any way exaggerated, as I am sure the unfortunate players behind A and B would tell you. The incident I have described is one that occurs daily, and at nearly every hole on the course in certain instances, and one wonders what possible pleasure can be got out of a game played like this. Do A and B really enjoy their morning? Have they ever studied the Rules and Etiquette of the game? Have they ever had a competent instructor to put them into the right way of things at the beginning? or in default of this have they read any of the many excellent books on the game! These are a few of the questions that strike one, and it seems an extraordinary thing that people should attempt to play on a crowded course, making the same mistakes day after day, and never trying to make themselves any better by studying the theory of the game as described by the great authorities, and by private practice. It is a curious fact that in Bombay with a very few exceptions, one neves sees a man having a little practice with half a dozen old balls and a single club. There is not the slightest doubt that far more good is to be obtained by going to an unfrequented corner of the course and practising a certain shot for say half-an-hour, than by playing a dozen full rounds with a whole bag full of clubs. (I am referring here to the case of the beginner). Everyone knows that, if one buys a new club, it is usually some days before one gets used to it, and is fairly confident with it. But the beginner here never gives himself a chance;—he buys three or four clubs, and proceeds to start off on the full round, gathering "tips" from his partner, who is more often than not as ignorant as himself as to the correct way to play the different shots, and thus he has to unlearn all that he has already picked up if he ever hopes to become even fairly proficient at the game.

I fear my pen has run away with me on the subject of the unfortunate beginner, who is certainly at a great disadvantage in Bombay in not having Professional Instructors who could put him into the way of things at the start. But although he may be unable to make many respectable strokes, it is not he alone who displays sublime ignorance of the Rules. Every day one sees some of the most elementary Rules flagrantly broken by players who are not of the beginner stage, and for them one can have no sympathy. Now that the monsoon is here, competitions will probably be held fairly frequently, and I would call the attention of intending competitors to the following rules.

(a) "Special Rules for Match Play Competitions

Rule 2.

A competitor shall not waive any penalty incurred by his opponent, under penalty of disqualification."

(b) Rules for play in stroke competitions,

Rule 14.

Where in the Rules of Golf the penalty for the breach of any Rule is the loss of the hole; in stroke competition the penalty shall be the loss of two strokes, except where otherwise provided for in these special Rules."

Now it is obvious that, unless players have a very fair general knowledge of the Rules, they will be unable to exact the correct penalties for breaches of the Rules, and although it is an unpleasant duty to penalise an opponent for contravening Rules, even in ignorance, yet it must be realised that not to exact a penalty, when it is incurred, is extremely unfair to all the other competitors. Ignorance of a Rule is no excuse for non-compliance with it, so I propose in the following articles to point out a few of the Rules which are broken day after day by Bombay golfers, in the hope that we may see some signs of improvement during the next few months. Nevertheless every golfer should make a point of carefully studying the Rules of Golf, a copy of which is placed on the wall at the Gymkhana, but is, I fear seldom looked at.

NIBLICK.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your best by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cases. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

THE YEAR IN INDIA.

SPECIAL REVIEW IN THE "TIMES."

In its Empire Supplement the "Times" in the course of a long review under the above heading, says:—

The revival of anarchism and the disturbed condition of Mahomedan feeling must have added appreciably to the anxieties of the Viceroy, but Lord Hardinge has emerged from his difficulties with a greatly enhanced reputation. Few Viceroy's have had to labour under such disadvantages, for Lord Hardinge has never been able to feel that he could exclusively devote his attention to the normal work of administration. The qualities he has shown most conspicuously are courage and determination. It required courage of a very rare order to shoulder the delegated responsibility of the change of capital in the face of a considerable outcry, and to keep resolutely at work upon the scheme when the first enthusiasm of others had waned. But the name of Lord Hardinge will not be remembered in the long list of rulers of India in connection with the change of capital alone. His educational policy will probably be his chief monument, and it may already be said of him that his deep interest in educational progress has opened a new era in the advancement of India. Lord Curzon began to work of university reform with his Universities Act passed in 1904, which he himself defined as intended "to place the government of the universities in competent, expert, and enthusiastic hands, to reconstitute the Senates, to define and regulate the powers of the Syndicates, to give statutory recognition to the elected Fellows . . . . to show the way by which our universities, which are now merely examining boards, can ultimately be converted into teaching institutions; in fact, to convert higher education in India into a reality instead of a sham." It is in furtherance of these objects that the Government of India are now working.

The appointment last month of a new Indian Currency Commission, with Mr. Austen Chamberlain as its president, should terminate for the time being the controversies regarding various aspects of Indian official finance which have raged during the past year. These controversies have not been confined to India, for they have occupied much space in the English Press, and have repeatedly engaged the attention of Parliament. The Royal Commission now appointed will clear the air, and it should find no difficulty in recommending such reforms in Indian financial methods as may seem necessary.

A Royal Commission to enquire into questions relating to the Indian public services was appointed last year, with Lord Islington as president. At its very first sitting in Madras the Commission plunged into the question of "simultaneous examinations," already a rather threadbare issue in India. The majority of educated Indians want such examinations to be conducted simultaneously in India, so that candidates may be saved from the difficulty and expense of obtaining an English education. If simultaneous examinations were instituted they would undoubtedly lead at no distant date to a very large influx of Indian into the Civil Service. The proposal is therefore frankly opposed by most English officials. The attention the Commission has paid to the question of simultaneous examinations is excessive, and it might have reported on that issue without disturbing the sensibilities of the Indian public. It has elicited few facts which had not already been placed on record by the Aitchison Commission in 1886-87. It must be added that, whatever may be thought about the question of simultaneous examinations, the feeling is widely held that at present all is not well with the Indian Civil Service. Mr. H.S. Lawrence, an experienced Bombay civilian, told the Commission that the system, of entrance was unsatisfactory, because it admitted "a proportion of candidates who are deficient in character, physical vigour, and the power of command." The statement is true; and there is some reason to think that the Soudan Civil Service, which has a different system of entrance, is now securing men who more nearly fulfil the special requirements named by Mr. Lawrence. A blind competitive method, in which examinations are the sole criterion of suitability, in not adequately meeting the peculiar needs of India. Another defect of the Indian Civil Service, which is shares in common with most public services, is that no provision is made for the early retirement of the failures. Men who might succeed admirably in careers at home sometimes come to utter grief in India, and yet even the hopeless incapables are retained when it would be cheaper to let them go on a proportionate pension after ample trial. The rates of Indian pay do not now carry the old assurance of freedom from financial anxiety, because the cost of living has grown. One hears of blocks in promotion, and it is said that officers of twelve years' service often find themselves drawing only £600, a year. Indian civilians feel, moreover, that they are now targets for public criticism to a degree which their predecessors were never called upon to endure, and in recent years they have had some cause to complain that they are not always supported as they might be by those in high place.

Yet another special body which has been at work in India during the greater part of the year is the Army Committee, over which Field-Marshal Lord Nicholson his presided. It was understood to be Lord Kitchener's view, at the close of his tenure of command in India, that the Indian forces were already at the lowest minimum compatible with their heavy responsibilities. There was at least one period, not many years ago when the possible necessity of further increase was seriously considered. At the present time Indian troops are serving in China and in Persia, and it is always conceivable that the Persian situation may make heavy demands upon the Army in India. The conditions prevalent in Afghanistan and among the frontier tribes, the potentialities of the Tibetan and Chainese questions, even the alarming aspects of the European situation, have all to be borne constantly in mind by the Indian military authorities. Should the British disappear from India tomorrow the Indian peoples would either have to expend more upon armaments than they do now or become the prey of the first vigorous aggressor. The owe their peace and their immunity from attack primarily to the Royal Navy, towards which their contribution is merely nominal.

Some people think that, as Indian is so dependent upon the navy for her protection, she ought to contribute largely towards its cost, in addition to her military outlay. Much has been heard about this question during the last twelve months, although the allegation that the admiralty was seeking financial aid from India is apparently without foundation. India at present pays the admiralty a sum sligtly exceeding £100,000 annually, but the payment is in return for certain definite services rendered, and is subject to periodical revision. The time may come when the desirability of asking India to make some contribution towards naval charges may have to be considered but if the question is ever opened the line the discussion must take is fairly obvious. India already pays over £20,000,000, anually for defence. and that sum may be said to represent about one-fourth of her present revenue. It is almost entirely spent upon land defence, and though the Indian Army incidentally helps to maintain British rule, a far larger force would be required if Great Britain withdrew, because India would then no longer receive the protection of the Royal Navy. The higher cost of the white troops would be more than balanced by the cost of the far larger forces which would be needed if India were independent. The ideal of the British in India has long been to make India a self-contained and self-reliant unit of the empire. To that end she now supplies herself with most of her munitions of war. She cannot completely fulfil the ideal until she is powerful at sea as well as on land. How she is to provide herself with naval power and how she is to pay for it is a problem which the statesmen of the future must solve, aided by the growing prosperity of the country.

The direct relation of India to questions of imperial naval defence is, however, still a somewhat academic question. No doubt it must be discussed from time to time. The important thing is to ensure that it shall be discussed with due regard to India's financial condition and needs, and not advanced, as too often occurs now, by writers and speaker who vaguely suppose that under pressure India could yield inexhaustible wealth for transmutation into fighting ships. A far greater necessity of a political kind now confronts those thinking men who are trying to solve the problems of British imperial unity. We have first to make the people of India willing citizens of the British Empire, to make them realise that their best interests will lie within the empire rather than outside it, and then to awaken among them sense of the realities of their position, so that they may understand that even their dreams of a united Indian nation in the distant future can only be fulfilled if they are strong enough to protect themselves and to resist aggression. When we have persuaded her leaders to look to other nations, to contemplate the plight of China and the decay of Persia, to ask themselves what is the best future which lies before India, we should then be able to arouse in them a realisation that the safety and prosperity of India will most fully be ensured by loyal development within the British Empire. If they would make their visions realities, if they would see India close the chapter of a thousand years, and become strong and vigorous again, they will do so with success only beneath the British flag.

CALCUTTA MEN IN LONDON.

At a crowded meeting of the East India Association at the Caxton Hall on May 22, Mr. Wilmot Corfield read a paper on "Calcutta: the Premier City." Sir Robert Fulton was in thech air, and said that Mr. Corfield had been a most enthusiastic member of the Calcutta Historical Society, of which he was honorary treasurer. Mr Corfield pointed out that the society had recently languished owing to the inevitable sapping of its strength by the return of active members to this country. He therefore suggested the formation of a London Calcutta Historical Society, which would bring together old Calcutta friends and others in a common cause and on enduring ground. Its chief, but by no means its only, duty would be the compilation of a history of Calcutta on an adequate scale; a readable, comprehensive, and readily available story of the second city of the empire. He also suggested the erection, either on the Surrey shore of the Thames or on the site of the Crystal Palace at Sydenham, of an Indian hall and museum (absorbing the Indian Museum at South Kensington), on the lines of the Victoria Memorial Hall in course of erection at Calcutta. The fact of India being of paramount moment to the empire needed to be brought home to the mind and conscience of London in a tangible and visible form. Around the proposed hall might be grouped some of the Indian statues now misplaced in London streets, together with replicas of many in Calcutta and elsewhere in India.

Mr. C. E. Buckland said that if we were French Germans, or Russians, or Americans, a hall to represent in London the achievements of our rule in India would have been erected years ago; but we in this country did not seen capable of realising a splendid idea for appealing to the imagination of the public. The project of an Indian hall was beset with great financial and other difficulties, and even the proposed history could not be readily undertaken, at any rate without financial aid from Government, as it was well known that eleborate books on Indian subjects were out in sufficient demand to be remunerative. But he was in hearty sympathy with both projects, and hoped that a London Calcutta Historical Society would soon be at work for their materialisation.

NEW YORK UNDERWORLD.

Mr. John D. Rockefeller, jun., has published a volume of 330 pages filled with "facts" relating to the social evil in New York. In a preface the son of the richest man in the world explains that the volume is the result of investigations of a grand jury of which he was foreman. These investigations led him to found his Bureau of Social Hygiene, whose trained investigators in the course of the last six months have "collected facts which constitute a blaming indictment of modern civilisation." The investigations show that there is in existence in New York a regular exchange in vice, a sort of stock market, the prices of which quickly reflect any change in the attitude of the authorities. From thirty houses in New York "the King of the underworld" and other members of the combine draw an aggregate profit of $200,000 (£40,000) a year exclusive of the yield from the sale of liquor and tobacco at exorbitant prices. Altogether the investigations have located in New York 1,606 disorderly houses which apparently pay protection money to the police on a monthly pay roll. When any of the inmates are arrested $20 is given to the policeman making the arrest as an inducement to him to forget some vital point of evidence and $50 (£13) is paid to a lawyer. It is alleged that 150,000 men and boys frequent these houses. The volume gives the personal history of more than a score of victims of the nefarious traffic and shows that their slavery is due to intimidation. It is announced that for other volumes will deal with the conditions in other cities as soon as the necessary data has been gathered.

Local dog-financiers will be interested to hear of the two first Championship dog shows to be held at Naini Tal and Mussoorie in September by the recently formed United Provinces Kennel Club, which is affiliated to the Indian Kennel Association, and under the patronage of Sir James Meston, the President being the Hon. Mr. Douglas M. Straight. Particulars can be had on application to the Honorary Secretary, Mr. W.E. Botting of Outram Road, Lucknow.

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THE

Bombay Gazette.

Monday, 16th June, 1913.

IRRIGATION IN INDIA.

"Irrigation Works in India" occupied the attention of many members of the Royal Society of Arts for two hours on May the 29th in London Sir John Benton, Director General of Irrigation in India, read salient portions of a full paper on the subject, which was as the Chairman, Sir Frederick Fryer, said, far too big to be compressed into one lecture. Sir John Benton made it plain that Irrigation in tropical lands is very different from such water adjustments in temperate regions. It means, in times of famine, the direct saving of thousands of lives, and, in ordinary seasons, the bringing into cultivation tracts that, left to their own or nature's resources, would be unreclaimed and uninhabitable deserts. Therefore, the subject is not only an important but a vital one. The lecturer dealt with works in operation and under construction within the last 25 years. Even that period is a vast one, and we can only follow him now into one or two of the interesting branches of his subject. He told of the Lower Swat and the Kabul River Canals in the North-West Frontier Province how the former was devised by that benevolent administrator, Colonel Jacob, to tempt raiders and robbers to try agriculture instead of lawless vagabondage as a means of living, and to turn an extensive and almost barren, tract into a garden. The constructors naturally went through much tribulation during the work; for, the raiders raided and coolies were liable to be killed for pastime. But the Canal eventually served Colonel Jacob's purpose of converting turbulent tribesmen into cultivators making them peace-loving, and even rich. The plan for the Upper Swat Canal followed this one, and it is now being built. It is a big thing, running from Amandara on the Swat, for four miles to the Malakhand range, where it enters a tunnel two miles long, whence the water will be precipitated into the Dugai Valley. There, to resist the erosive action of the water, much paving has to be done. At Durgai, the Canal bifurcates, and will run a very difficult course at the foot of the hills, where hill torrents impede and must be frequently crossed by culverts, aqueducts or other devices. From here every kind of channel will finally take the water to its work in the fields.

In the Malakand tunnel electricity supplies much of the energy, and the rate of construction is about eleven and a half feet per day. The Canal is to be finished by next August, three and a half years after it was begun. The Upper Swat Canal, when in full swing, will raise the area irrigated from 226,000 acres to over 600,000, and it is believed it will also help to tame the turbulent tribesmen of the frontier. The new projects for the Punjab include one to irrigate the waste lands of the Montgomery Bar by a Canal taken from the Sutlej, below the Beas River. Mr. Preston, C. I. E.; has had the preparation of this plan. One of the great difficulties in irrigation schemes is the utilisation of the available water by taking it off in the proper places, and Sir James Wilson's advice in these matters has been invaluable. He showed how the surplus waters of the Jhelum and of the Chenab should be made to serve the Lower Bari Doab tract reserving the Sutlej flow for the arid lands east of that river leaving them to the Gugera branch the irrigation of the Montgomery Bar. It was Sir John Denton himself who, after careful survey, planned the Punjab Triple Canal Project, and he ackowledged that Sir James Wilson's previous proposals had helped him considerably. By this Triple scheme, the Upper Jhelum Canal will carry water to 345,000 acres, and still send on some to the Chenal River above Khanki weir, to supply the Upper Chenab Canal, whose turn it will be to water 648,000 acres, sending the surplus on to the Ravi Bulloki weir. Then the Lower Bari Doab Canal will ensure the irrigation of 878,000 acres of the Montgomery Bar. The cost will be heavy, but the three Canals will be worth every anna of it.

The Upper Chenab branch was opened in 1912, that of the Lower Bari Doab on April 12th of this year by Sir Louis Dane, and the Upper Jhelum Canal will be completed in 1915. Men and donkeys were the labourers on this series, and it was found that the unpaid workers were worth from two to three men when carrying earth from the excavations. In the discussion that followed the paper, Mr. Lawrence, I. C. S. home from Sind, spoke strongly of the necessity for pushing on Canal projects in his enterprising Province. He agreed with the lecturer that the danger of exhausting the water-supply from the Indus and its affluents was great, for they could not possibly do all the irrigation that the North-West Frontier Province, the Punjab, the Native States in the Punjab and Sind, would require. Sir John Benton had enunciated a serious point when he said that "the day will come when the Indus will be drained as dry as the river-beds now are below Khanki, Madhaport, and Rupar, weirs, on the Punjab affluent." Sind urgently needs weirs at various places across the Indus, especially at Sukkur, and though a project has been sanctioned for such a Barrage Canal System, costing nearly five and a quarter millions sterling, thirteen years must elapse before the scheme will be fully developed. It should then water 500,000 acres, and be of great benefit to cotton cultivation, Mr. Lawrence attaches the greatest importance to the securing of the Indus water for the desert part of Sind before the Punjab and the North-West absorb it all. He does not think that a project promising a big revenue is for that reason the best. Government does not start out to make money by irrigation, but to help the people to live through famine visitations. What would accomplish that quickest, more permanently and fairly, not saving one Province at the expense of another, should be the aim of Government. We certainly agree with Mr. Lawrence, though naturally the late Director-General of Irrigation in India must feel equally keen to see all good projects realised. To follow Sir John Benton through other Provinces of India and their Canals must be the task of a future day.

THE MARCONI REPORT. The finding of the Marconi Committee is satisfactory in that it absolves Ministers from the stain of anything dishonourable in their transactions, and we join in the expression of regret that the Chairman's draft was superseded by those of members representing the two political parties. We fully believe that Ministers implicated acted in perfect good faith and with a sincere conviction that their personal interests in nowise conflicted with their public duty. We should be sorry to think that British Ministers of either party would take advantage of their positions to gain their own personal ends. But the transactions were very unwise and open to misconstruction, especially at the present time when party feeling runs so high. With politicians, the bulk of whom are not brilliant statesmen, it was only to be expected that every attempt would be made to blacken their opponents and the whole wearisome enquiry has been characterised by petty displays of partisanship. Still Ministers ought not to speculate, and, if those accused had been wise, they would have kept clear of American Marconis, for they could but know the English Marconis were indirectly connected, and that the latter Company was in treaty with his Majesty's Government concerning a contract. We notice that some of the home journals suggest that Sir Rufus Isaacs and Mr. Lloyd George should make a public statement as to their action—presumably in Parliament—that statement being accompanied by an expression of regret for the grave indiscretion of which they were guilty. But they have practically done this before the committee, and the sooner the whole sorry business is forgetten the better. They were indiscreet not dishonest, and the wisest men are guilty of occasional lapses from wisdom.

RIVER POLICE FOR EAST BENGAL. ANYONE, who has read of the frequent dacoities in some of the more lawless districts of Bengal, must have been struck by the large number of cases, in which the dacoits have used boats in order to reach the scene of their crime. The large number of waterways and the complicated system, which results from their many junctions, have made crimes of this character very difficult for ordinary police to follow, so that now a somewhat belated reform is being undertaken by the establishment of river police. Experimental measures have already been in operation and have met with such success that it is intended to introduce as quickly as possible the full scheme which has been prepared, and which has received the sanction of the Secretary of State. Under this, twenty-seven thanas will be opened, and a force of 342 officers and men with thirty-six launches will be employed. Four floating thanas and seven patrol boats are now at work, and a fifth floating thana is shortly expected to be ready. Last year two launches were purchased by the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam in connection with the jute protection scheme, and arrangements have been made for the construction at the Government Dockyard at Kidderpore, of a few launches of types recommended by experts of the Royal Indian Marine for purposes of experiment. The principal difficulty, which is being experienced, is in obtaining recruits, as the work is much disliked by the local Mahomedans. Accordingly, if an improvement cannot be effected in this respect, it may become necessary to take men from other areas, although it is obvious that men, who are well acquainted with the peculiarities of these exceptional districts, would be preferable. The new force is armed with rifles, and extra telegraph offices have been opened in the worst districts in order to give it every facility of communication. Provided the recruiting difficulty can be overcome, the river police should do a great deal towards the suppression of crime in this alarmingly lawless area.

JAPANESE GUNNERY. In naval circles the gunnery trials of the Japanese battleship "Kongo," occasioned great interest. The 14-inch guns which comprise the main armament of the "Kongo" are the heaviest yet mounted in any ship built in England. The following special account of the trials is given :—Several of the guns were fired in pairs, but the most crucial test was the firing of the whole of the 14-inch guns, and of all the 6-inch guns on the starboard beam making sixteen guns in all. The firing was controlled from the conning tower, and was absolutely instantaneous. It was remarkable that the cascades thrown up by the first contact with the sea of the 100lb. shot from the 6-inch guns were almost simultaneous suggesting a remarkable uniformity in the trajectory of the guns. The second contact with the water in the case of these shots coincided with the first contact of the 14-inch shot, so that it was not possible to distinguish between the 100lb and 1,400lb shots. The salvo represented a discharge of something over eight tons of metal, with a collective muzzle energy of about 600,000 foot-tons. The effect on the ship was scarcely perceptible, so far as inclination was concerned. No damage was done to the ship's structure, the only damage being to some of the lifeboats, the side-planking of which was sprung. The performance was thus in every way an unqualified success.

MILITARY SERVICE. Mr. Walter Long, M. P., speaking at a Primrose League meeting in London the other night discussed the question of compulsory military training, and while paying a tribute to the loyalty and devotion of the Territorial Force, contended that in point of numbers it had not realised the expectations of its creators, and that the method of training was wholly inadequate. If they were not satisfied that the voluntary system was sufficient for the needs of the Empire, they would be cowards if they did no face the problem, and go boldly to the country and say we want something more than a voluntary system. If he were to-morrow the Minister responsible for the Army, and he found we had not a sufficient force, he would either not remain Secretary of State, or he would say : "I am going to propose a bill to alter the constitution of the Army, and I am going to include a clause asking the people by referendum whether they approve or not of the change." A referendum should be made without delay.

SUB-MARINE FOR AUSTRALIA. The sub-marine boat, which has just been launched at Vickers' Barrow-in-Furness, for the Australian Commonwealth, is amongst the most up-to-date of under-water vessels. The boat is 175 feet in length, has a submerged displacement of 800 tons, and about third less when awash on the surface. The quick firing gun, which is a feature of the craft, is of the disappearing variety recently introduced into the British boats. After discharge the gun—which is a 2 inch one—sinks into its loading position. The torpedo equipment consists of two 21 inch tubes, which is the largest pattern of torpedo in the Imperial Fleet. It is expected that the oil engines of A. E. 1 as she has been numbered will give her 15 knots on the top, and 10 knots below the water.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. Malwa arrived, at London on the morning of June 14.

SIR LESLIE and Lady Porter, after wintering abroad, have settled at Holme Down, Exbourne, North Devon.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab intends making a tour in the plains during the rains.

BRIGADIER-General Abdul Wakil Khan has been appointed Commandant of the Afghan troops at Kandahar.

A SEVERE shock of earthquake was felt on the 14th instant at Kabul at 5 a.m., but no damage was done.

MR. C. J. HOGG, Postmaster-General, in the United Provinces, who has been invalided to the Ramsay Hospital, Nainital, is progressing favourably.

AN Admiralty order has been issued directing the "Highflyer," to be employed as a cadets' training-ship, instead of proceeding to Pembroke as tender to the Terrible, cruiser, as previously ordered.

AMONG the passengers who proceeded to Europe on Saturday by the P. and O. Co's mail steamer Arabia were—Lord Alastair Sutherland-Leveson-Gower; Major-General Sir G. Younghusband, K.C.I.E., C.B.; and Major W. Glen Liston, I.M.S., C.I.E.

RAI BAHADUR, Ganga Ram C. I. E., the distinguished retired Executive Engineer, has given Rs. 1,800 for founding a gold medal, to be called "the Sir Louis Dane Medal" to be awarded annually at the Punjab Agricultural College, Lyallpur, to the first student of the year in the examination for the Diploma of Agriculture.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

ENGLISH KING LEAVES BERLIN.

THE BALKANS AND PEACE.

FRENCH ARMY BILL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, May 31.

The King and Queen left Berlin for England on Tuesday evening, the Royal train leaving the Lehrter Station at 5·35. Their departure was marked by a quite unusual cordiality, not a few breaches from the stern formality usually adopted by the Kaiser, and a profusion of leave-takings on the part of English and German Court dignitaries, and even the London and Berlin police detectives. The affectionate adieus of the Imperial hosts and their Royal guests actually delayed the departure of the Royal train by five minutes—a fact asserted to be unprecedented in the reign of the Emperor. The Kaiser broke from his slow Royal progress along the platform in order to shake hands with Inspector Quinn, of Scotland Yard, and had a word for each member of the suite. He twitted a belated equerry with being unable to find his compartment, and was smiling and vivacious till the end, when as the final adieu just as the train had started he gallantly kissed the Queen's outstretched hand. As the train moved out he smilingly waved an adieu to each of the British suite. The Lehrter Station was literally besieged by an enthusiastic concourse, but the people were tactfully handled by the police, who throughout the visit have managed the Royal progresses through the busy capital with an ease, assurance, and success, fully deserving the King's compliments to the Chief of Police. The review at Potsdam on Tuesday morning, the last showpiece in the brilliant display of Court pageantry, was admired by the greater part of fashionable Berliners. It was a touching reminder that Prince Ernest of Cumberland first visited the Kaiser after the same review last year, with the object of conveying his father's thanks for the Kaiser's courtesy in connection with the sad death of his elder brother, Prince George, as the result of a motoring accident.

INTERNATIONAL WAR NOW IMPOSSIBLE.

In the course of the debate in the French Senate on Monday on the estimates of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, M. Pichon, Minister for Foreign Affairs, said that a great deal had been achieved by the Powers in connection with the Balkans question, and it might be said that there would be no international conflict. The Powers had localised the war and prevented isolated action from being taken, Europe had now arrived at an agreement. The London Conference of Ambassadors had rendered great services, and the Paris Conference would complete the work by settling the important financial questions arising from the war. "The difficulties presented by the preliminaries of peace," said the Minister, "have been narrowed down to the objections raised by Greece. The delimitation of the southern frontier of Albania puts Greece and Italy into opposition. We shall strive to adjust as fairly as possible the two points of view, and prevent any fratricidal struggle between the Allies. We shall interpose, if necessary, to play the part of arbiter which belongs to us. In following this policy we shall have worked with the Great Powers to maintain peace, which is the property of all."

The Ambassadors met again at the Foreign Office on Monday, and, after sitting for several hours, adjourned until Friday. It is expected in official circles that during the intervening period a very plain intimation will be made to Servia and Greece that they are serving no useful purpose by their present policy of procrastination. So far as the Peace Conference is concerned, the situation remains exactly as it was. The conference will begin when the Preliminary Peace Treaty (based on the conditions framed by the Powers and accepted by the belligerents) is signed. The attempt of the Servians and Greeks to obtain modifications in the treaty by persuading Turkey to agree to their proposals has failed. It is, therefore, desirable in the interest of all the Balkan States themselves as well as of Turkey and of Europe in general, that the Preliminary Peace Treaty should be signed at once as drawn up by the Powers. An authoritative Bulgarian source is quoted as saying :—

"There is no truth in the assertion that the Bulgarian position as regards peace has been in any way modified. The Bulgarian delegates were ready to sign peace a fortnight ago, and they are still ready to do so at an hour's notice. But Bulgaria was anxious not to appear to hamper any negotiations between the other Allies and the Turks which might have induced the latter to agree to the modifications proposed. Now, however, there has been a further period of delay, and no progress seems to have been made; for, notwithstanding statements to the contrary. Turkey will not accept the modifications suggested. It will, therefore, be necessary now for the Powers to impose upon the belligerents the will of Europe; for, Bulgaria cannot afford to the prolongation of what is becoming an intolerable situation.

"As regards the Græco-Bulgarian position, it is declared that the stringent orders given to the military commanders on both sides will prevent a repetition of deplorable incidents. The Serbo-Bulgarian question is, however, a much more serious one, as here there is an attempt to evade treaty obligations, which Bulgaria cannot countenance. All these are further reasons why peace should be signed forthwith."

BULGARIA AND RUMANIA.

Information, derived from competent quarters in Bukarest, makes it possible to give the following fuller account of the contents of the protocol signed at St. Petersburg a fortnight ago, embodying the decisions of the Ambassadors in the Russian capital on the matters at issue between Rumania and Bulgaria. In the first place provision is made for the cession of the town of Silistria and of the territory within a radius of two miles round it. A mixed commission is to be appointed to delimit the boundary, and, in the event of the Powers so deciding, the cession is to take place within three months of the signing of the protocol. Rumania is granted the right to erect fortifications the entire length of the frontier, but Bulgaria, it is declared, not only is not to possess the same privilege, but is to undertake to dismantle various existing forts. The protocol also makes provision for assuring the maintenance on the Wallach schools and churches in the territories to be ceded to Bulgaria as the result of the war, and grants Rumania as the the right to subsidise them. Finally six months is allowed from the date of the protocol for the conclusion of the necessary arrangements between Bulgaria and Rumania, and, should any difference arise, the matter is to be referred to the Powers.

In Bulgaria the diplomatically worded, but strong, speech of M. Pasics, the Servian Premier, has caused considerable dissatisfaction, and the following has been received from a high Bulgarian authority :—"The Bulgarian Government is surprised that M. Pasics does not agree to the publication of the Serbo-Bulgarian Treaty as proposed on three separate occasions by the Bulgarian Government, and thinks it disloyal to open a public discussion on the contents of a treaty which Servia refuses to make public. The Belgrade Government is acting in direct contravention of the treaty to which it is a party. In this treaty there are two clauses specifically dealing with disputes, the possibility of which was foreseen. One of these articles concerns this disputed zone, for which is provided a special arbitrator, while Article 4 deals with general arbitration on all questions or differences between the two States. "The treaty also expressly provides for the arbitration of the Emperor of Russia. The position of Servia now is that she refuses to sumbmit these disputes to arbitration, although Bulgaria has repeatedly expressed her willingness to do so. Further, reports are spread that the Emperor of Russia has refused to arbitrate. This is not true, for His Majesty is quite ready to arbitrate when asked."

After four secret sittings of the Bukarest Senate, the following motion was read at a public sitting : "The Senate, taking note of the protocol signed in St. Petersburg by representatives of the six Great Powers authorises the Government to take the necessary measures for putting it into execution." On the motion being put to the vote 77 Senators voted for it, and nine against.

ANTI-MILITARISM IN FRANCH.

By an overwhelming majority the Senate on Wednesday approved the declaration of Government policy reprehending the anti-militarist action of the Confederation Generale du Travail, and affirming its intention to move judicially, and, if necessary, legislatively against that body. M. Barthou, the Premier, boldly stated in the name of the Government that he considered the law of 1884 inadequate, and it is known that M: Cheron, Minister of Labour, is engaged in drafting a new law to govern and restrict the rights of trade unions.

That the law of 1884 is inadequate has long been recognised, and the weakness shown by all preceding Governments has arisen from this cause, though it has never been so frankly stated before. At the time this law was passed M. Waldeck-Rousseau asserted that no danger was to be feared from it, either in respect of individual liberties or of the public good. The error of his view has been amply proved. The 1884 law only provided for ridiculous penalties in case trade union officers transgressed the bounds of legality, and the highest penalty was a fine of £8, with a dissolution of the offending union. But nothing in the law prevents the dissolved body from immediately reconstructing itself, and, even in the case of a second offence, the penalty is merely the same, with the same facility for re-establishment indefinitely. It is no wonder, therefore, that Governments hitherto have scarcely deemed it worth while to dissolve the Confederation Generale du Travail, which would only come into being again next day. The prosecutions now contemplated as the consequence of the incriminating documents lately seized will be under the law of 1894 for repressing Anarchist propaganda, which applies to individuals, and such organisations as "Le Sou du Soldat" whilst leaving the so-called professional syndicates under the ægis of their charter. The text of M. Cheron's project is not yet known, but the "Journal des Debats," from hints let fall in the Senate yesterday by M. Barthou, states that the new law will apply to all trade unions and confederations which transgress their legal function, namely, the defence of employment interests. Power will be given summarily to dissolve such offenders, and if the union is reconstituted for the same illegal object the Government will apply the law of 1901, the eighth article of which provides a year's imprisonment, and fines up to £200 for the founders or managers of any association which defies the decree of dissolution. The Senate showed itself practically unanimous in its approval of the determination to put an end to the present intolerable situation. Until the draft of M. Cheron's Bill is published, criticism would be superfluous, but the penalties mentioned will probably be deemed mild and insufficient by public opinion.

THE LAW SET IN MOTION.

Following upon the discovery that Socialist and Anarchist agitators were carrying on an anti-militarist propaganda in the army, the police raided the premises of the Confederation Generale du Travail and the offices of other notorious organisations, as well as the residences of numerous agitators in Paris. At the same time similar descents were made in about fifty provincial towns. The police arrived at the Confederation offices soon after sunrise had made the operation legal, and, having quickly occupied all the building proceeded to search the various trade union offices, carring off compromising documents enough to fill two taxi-cabs. At the "Maison des Federations" the harvest was equally abundant. The results of the provincial raid are not as yet completely known, but the operation seems to have been fruitful at Marseilles, Lille, Brest, and Angers. The Socialists shrug their shoulders, saying they had long expected such a raid, and had prepared for it by taking away all the really important documents. Nevertheless, far too many were left behind, and these have now fallen into the hands of the authorities. The evening newspapers give a description of some of the documentary evidence seized, but it cannot be said that much is now. Naturally sheaves of anti-militarist literature of the most obnoxious kind were found, and proof is increasing of the propaganda carried on

(*Continued on page 9.*)

AMERICA WINS POLO CUP.

EXCITING PLAY IN THE SECOND MATCH.

ENGLAND'S NARROW DEFEAT.

CHEAPE SCORES FOUR GOALS FOR THE VISITORS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

NEW YORK, June 14.

In the second international polo match, America defeated England by 4½ goals to 4½.

America thus wins the rubber.

LONDON, June 15.

The weather was extremely hot and the sky was cloudless when the match started. The attendance numbered 33,000, which is the largest ever seen at a polo match in America.

From the opening scrimmage Freake took the ball down the field, but it was quickly returned into the English territory, where it remained, however, but a few seconds. The Englishmen then pressed towards the American goal, and, after some interchanges, the Americans were put on the defensive. Milburn managed to save one effort, and Freake only just missed scoring from another. Once again the ball was brought towards the American line, and Cheape scored.

Milburn, in the second period, carried the ball to the centre and passed to Waterbury, but the latter missed. Lockett, with a fine back-hander, prevented a certain goal. The next incident of note was a foul against Whitney. Cheape took the ball to midfield with two strokes, but he then struck wide. The most conspicuous feature of the play hitherto had been the superiority of the English ponies. Ritson's all-round hitting was loudly cheered.

AMERICANS COMBINE FINELY.

At the beginning of the third period, Milburn saved a goal after an English rush. Fine combination between the Americans got the ball to the centre. Whitney did not seem to be playing in his usual form, but his companions fought hard. Milburn missed twice, but shortly afterwards Stoddard scored the first American goal.

At the beginning of the fourth period, Ritson and Lockett missed their shots at the critical moment. Returning to the other end, Stoddard scored the second goal for the Americans with a fine drive. This goal was immediately followed by another. Whitney played for a few moments with a broken stick, not stopping to change until the fourth period ended with the ball in the English territory.

In the fifth period, the Englishmen drove the ball to the American side. For a time the Americans played a defensive game, but cleared after a couple of minutes' exciting play. Cheape then scored the second point for England. This was followed by a ding—dong struggle, a rush down the field by the Englishmen ending with Cheape scoring the third goal a minute later. The same player shortly afterwards missed a goal by less than a yard.

A CLOSE SHOT.

The Americans went away with a rush at the beginning of the sixth period, and Waterbury had bad luck with a fifty-yard drive, the ball passing a foot outside the post. Cheape and Lockett now had chances but missed. Later, however, Cheape scored after some desperate play. Freake immediately followed with another goal. A little latter, Whitney made a fine back-hand drive towards the English goal, and Waterbury, following up, rode through and scored. Stoddard added another point just before the bell rang.

In the seventh period, Milburn fell during a melee but was not hurt. Ritson then scored for England, but the point was disallowed as a foul had been given against Lockett for crossing Waterbury. Ritson saved the English goal and returned the ball into the American territory. Milburn saved there with back-hander. Later, Waterbury missed by inches.

The play was now of a most spectacular description, and the crowd was delighted with the long races for the ball which were often over half the length of the field. The ponies began to show signs of fatigue hereabouts.

DESPERATE FINISH.

Fresh ponies were used in the eighth period, which was opened by a long drive by Lockett from the back line. Whitney recovered the ball and tried a back-hand shot, but missed. Freake and Ritson next carried the ball up the field, but Milburn dashed in and got it away. Ritson later just managed to save, and then Stoddard with a long back-hander just failed. A fine run by Waterbury carried the ball to midfield, but he failed with his shot by two feet. Lockett blocked another shot, Freake then, with an open field, missed a chance, after which Ritson made a great effort, finishing with a wonderful shot along the boards, but he just failed.

Both teams played desparately as the end approached, but failed to score. The scores in the various periods were :—

England, 1 ; America, 0 ; England, 1 : America, minus ½ ; 1 to 1-2 ; 1 to, 2 1-2, 2 3-4 to 2 1-2, 4 3-4 to 4 1-2 4 1-4 to 4 1-2 ; last period, the same.

SUMMARY OF THE GAME.

POINT SCORED FOR ENGLAND DISALLOWED.

LONDON, June 15.

The combination shown by both teams was excellent. At the opening, the ball was carried up and down the field, the Americans being obliged to save twice. Eventually, Cheape scored for England after 4 minutes, 25 seconds. The Americans showed distinct improvement in the second period, but missed a shot at goal, and were penalised for a foul, They displayed fine combination in the third period which resulted in Stoddard scoring. The Americans also scored in the fourth period, making two goals in quick succession. Cheape scored for England in the fifth period, after exciting play, and then a third.

The sixth period was most exciting. After misses, Cheape and Freake scored. Desperate efforts were then made by both teams. The play was transferred to the English end where Waterbury and Stoddard scored.

Milburn fell, but was not hurt. Ritson scored for England, but the point was not allowed on account of a foul.

Even play followed ; and then the last period saw a great struggle. Several shots at goal were missed by the both sides. Freake was hurt early in game, and was attended by a doctor, but he resumed apparently none the worse.

EVEN BETTING.

An earlier Telegram from New York confirmed the statement that Mr. Freake would replace Captain Edwards, it being considered that the change would strengthen the team as Captani Edwards had been off his form during the past week. The betting, at the time of wiring, was even.

"FOLLOW MY LEADER."

MR. REDMOND HOTFOOT ON TRACK OF SIR E. CARSON.

LONDON, June 14.

Sir Edward Carson and a party of Ulster Unionists received a hearty welcome in Edinburgh, and addressed a crowded meeting in the Synod Hall.

A tour of Nationalists, headed by Mr. Redmond and a party of M.P.'s, opens at Glasgow to-day. Mr. Redmond was given an enthusiastic send-off. He said he followed hotfoot upon his enemies to answer their so-called arguments.

Visits will be paid to Edinburgh, Leeds, Norwich, and Cardiff.

ULSTER'S LEADER STRUCK BY A MISSILE.

LONDON, June 15.

Sir Edward Carson arrived at Leeds yesterday, and was escorted by a procession to the Town Hall. On the route Sir Edward was struck on the head by a missile thrown by some person unknown. He is not seriously injured. A woman in the crowd captured a Union Jack which was being carried by a member of the procession.

ARBITRATION TREATY.

U. S. SENATORS SUSPICIOUS OF JAPAN'S PROPOSAL.

WASHINGTON, June 15.

Viscount Chinda, the Japanese Ambassador, has notified Mr. Bryan that Japan is willing to renew for another five years the Arbitration Treaty which expires on August 24th.

Mr. Bryan, in making, the announcement, expressed the opinion that the British and other arbitration treaties already signed would be ratified by the Senate, notwithstanding the opposition of certain Senators.

The possibility of America being forced by her Arbitration Treaty with Japan to submit the California Land Law to the Hague Court is being discussed by the Senators among themselves as a ground for caution.

MR. TAGORE'S RECEPTION.

A TRIBUTE FROM MRS. NAIDU.

LONDON, June 15.

Mr. Tagore held a reception of the Indian students in Britain at the Criterion Restaurant at which 300 persons were present. Mrs. Naidu, the poetess, garlanding Mr. Tagore, as a declaration of the love borne him by his young countrymen, said that that would help further in the ideal of consecrating their lives to the service of the great Mother to whom they all cried "Bande Mataram". The national spirit in India was over-coming all distinctions of caste and creed, for Mohammedans, Hindus and Parsis were together in that room to express common admiration for the great Indian.

SCOTT EXPEDITION.

SURVIVORS ARRIVE AT CARDIFF

LONDON, June 15.

Captain Scott's "Terra Nova" arrived at Cardiff yesterday, and was met by the surviving members of the expedition, and Lady Scott and her infant son and other relatives of those who had perished in the expedition. The reception was most impressive, thousands of persons lining the quays.

GOVERNMENT ESCAPE.

UNSUCCESSFUL UNIONIST AMBUSH.

LONDON, June 14.

The Government narrowly escaped an ambush in the House of Commons yesterday. Fifty-four Unionists voted in one division, but in a division a few minutes later, on the vote for the Royal Parks, the figures were 232 for and 196 against.

The result was received with ribald cries.

AUSTRALIAN ELECTION.

MAJORITY OF ONE.

MELBOURNE, June 14.

The result of the elections depends on the outcome of the contest in the Hume division of New South Wales, which will give the victors a majority of one in the House of Representatives. The rejection of the Government's referenda proposals is certain.

TROPICAL AGRICULTURE.

LONDON, June 14.

The Ceylon Association has adopted a resolution reccommending Peradeniya as the most suitable site for the proposed Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture.

CONGO RUBBER DUTIES.

BRUSSELS, June 14.

The Congo export duties on rubber have been lowered from 1·75 francs to one franc.

THE LAST MARCH.

FUNERAL OF LATE MISS DAVISON.

MRS. PANKHURST ARRESTED AGAIN.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, June 14.

The funeral procession to-day of Miss Davison, who attempted to stop the King's horse at the Derby, attracted enormous crowds. The body was wrapped in a Suffragette flag, and was received at Victoria Station by a guard of honour of Suffragettes. The procession then walked to King's Cross, headed by a woman in white carrying a Cross, followed by a band playing "The Funeral March", numerous carriages filled with wreaths, and 3,000 women with banners.

The attitude of the crowd was generally respectful, and there was little booing. The body was placed on the train, and conveyed to Morpeth for burial.

Mrs. Pankhurst left the house where she has been staying to attend the funeral, and was immediately re-arrested.

SITUATION IN PERSIA.

INDIA AND THE BRITISH LOAN.

LONDON, June 13.

A voluminous blue-book on Persia has been issued.

The correspondence contains a letter from the Foreign Office to the India Office, dated February 14th, 1913, hoping that Lord Crewe will agree to half the British share of the loan of £400,000 being defrayed out of Indian revenues.

A letter from the Foreign Office to the Treasury, dated February 15th, hopes that the Treasury will be able to find the other half of the money forthwith.

In enquiring what sort of security could be given for the loan, Sir Edward Grey suggested the provincial revenues, but was prepared for an unsatisfactory reply. Although Sir Edward Grey has little doubt that it will be possible eventually to recover the sum, he considers that the Imperial Government ought not to enquire too closely into the nature of the security, but devote its attention to the proper control of its expenditure. If anarchy is allowed to continue, he says, matters will go from bad to worse, and it will become impossible to resist the despatch of an important military expedition.

FIGHTING IN MOROCCO.

SPANIARDS COMMENCE A "DRIVE".

PARIS, June 14.

A telegram from Tangier states that heavy fighting has taken place in the Tadla district. The French casualties were fifty-two killed and 109 wounded.

LONDON, June 14.

Apparently the spaniards are making a combined movement from Tetuan, Arzila and Alcazar, for the purpose of clearing out the tribal forces which are menacing them.

The Spaniards are evidently encountering a sharp resistance. They are anxiously seeking to procure the release of nine men taken prisoners from the Gunboat "General Concha".

WAR CORRESPONDENT'S SUICIDE.

NEW YORK, June 15.

The English war-correspondent, Mr. Angus Hamilton, has committed suicide by cutting his throat.

Mr. John Angus Hamilton, was born in London and was educated at Cheltenham College. He was the step-son of Sir Arthur Pinero, his mother having married a second time. He acted as war correspondent during the siege of Mafeking ; the Boxer Crisis; the Somaliland Operations; the Balkan-Macedonian Troubles (1903) ; Russo-Japanese War ; and he travelled in America, Australasia, the Far East, Central Asia and Assam, the Abor Miri and Mishmi operations as a special correspondent. He was invited to read papers before the Central Asian Society, the Society of Arts, and other Geographical Societies. He was awarded the South-African, Somaliland, China and Russo-Japanese War medals : and was commanded to private audience with the late King Edward VII at Buckingham Palace. He was the author of many Geographical books.

THE EMPRESS OF ASIA.

LONDON, June 14

The new steamer Empress of Asia, sister ship to the Empress of Russia, leaves Birkenhead to-day for Vancouver, *via* South Africa and the Far Eastern ports.

THE NAVY AIRSHIPS.

LONDON, June 14.

An official report states that the Navy airship's belt slipped, while driving the pressure fan. This has been remedied and the trials will continue.

COLONEL ASTOR'S ESTATE.

NEW YORK, June 14.

The estate of late Colonel Astor, who was drowned in the "Titanic" disaster is valued at 86,967,000 dollers.

SUBMARINE EXPLOSION.

LONDON, June 14.

Two of the men who were injured in the explosion on Submarine E5 have succumbed to their injuries.

DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT.

LONDON, JUNE 14.

The Duchess of Connaught is now convalescent, and moves to Bagshot to-day.

MARCONI INQUIRY VERDICTS.

EXONERATION OF MINISTERS.

CRITICAL FINDINGS BY UNIONIST MEMBERS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, June 13.

The first report of the Marconi Committee finds that on the whole of the matters relating to the conduct of Ministers, which have come before the Committee all the Ministers concerned have acted throughout in the sincere belief that there was nothing in their action in any way conflicting with their duty as Ministers of the Crown.

With reference to the English company, the report finds that there was no evidence forthcoming to lend colour to any suggestion that any Minister had exercised his influence to procure the contract, or had used his official capacity in relation to the purchase of shares ; also that the charges against Sir Rufus Isaacs, Mr. Lleyd George and Mr. Samuel are absolutely untrue.

The Committee cannot too strongly condemn the publication of unfounded charges. It further finds, concerning the American Marconis, that the Ministers, in purchasing shares, were all *bona fide* convinced that the American company had no interest in, or agreement with, the English company, and that there was no ground on which the purchase of the shares was open to objection.

The Committee finds that neither the English Company nor Mr. Godfrey Isaacs was a party to any of these transactions, and that in connection with the transactions between Sir Rufus Isaacs and Mr. Harry Isaacs neither Sir Rufus Isaacs nor Mr. Lloyd George nor Lord Murray received any favour or consideration of any kind from the English company, or from Mr. Godfrey Isaacs.

THE UNIONIST REPORT.

Lord Robert Cecil's draft report, which is supported by the six Unionist members of the Committee acquits the Ministers of being influenced by any transactions in wireless shares, or of utilising official information for the purpose of investment or speculation.

The report is of opinion that Sir Rufus Isaacs acted with grave impropriety in making an advantageous purchase of American Marconis upon the advice of the managing director of the English company, which was in the course of obtaining a Government contract. By doing so he placed himself, however unwittingly, in a position in which private interest or a sense of obligation might easly conflict with his sense of public duty.

Lord Robert Cecil's draft report further thinks that Mr. Lloyd George and Lord Murray, in taking over a portion of Sir Rufus Isaacs' shares are open to the same censure, and this holds true of the purchase of shares for the Liberal Party by Lord Murray. The report is of opinion that the American company is materially, though indirectly, interested in the conclusion of the Marconi contract. It holds that the transactions of Mr. Lloyd George were mainly in the nature of a speculation, and this applies, in a less degree, to Sir Rufus Isaacs' transactions. It considers that the persistence of the rumours and suspicions was largely due to the reticence of the Ministers, and that this reticence was a grave error of judgment, wanting in frankness and respect for the House of Commons.

CHAIRMAN'S REPORT.

The Chairman's draft report, which was subsequently superseded, dealing with the purchase of American Marconis, says that Sir Rufus Isaacs acted in perfect good faith and with the sincere conviction that his personal interests in nowise conflicted with his public duty. Nevertheless, he would have been well advised if, when invited by Mr. Harry Isaacs to acquire these rights, he had adhered to his resolution to have nothing to do with it.

The report further is of opinion that Sir Rufus Isaacs' purchases were liable to give rise to some such misconception as Sir Rufus himself apprehended as possible as a consequence of dealing direct with Mr. Godfrey Isaacs. The report concludes that if the Ministers had made a statement of the facts during the debate in the House of Commons in October, it would have tended to avert much misunderstanding and would have lessened the labours of the Committee.

COMMENTS ON THE REPORT.

FRANK EXPRESSIONS OF LIBERAL ORGANS.

LONDON, June 14.

Like the reports themselves, the newspaper comments on the Marconi enquiry mostly follow party lines. Each side accuses the other of creating an atmosphere of poisonous partisanship, though all welcome the exoneration of the Ministers.

The *Daily Chronicle* bluntly says that the opening for misconstruction should have been avoided, and speaks of the "extraordinary lack of knowledge of Stock Exchange affairs exhibited by Mr. Lloyd George and Lord Murray."

The views expressed in several Liberal papers, however, indicate some dissatisfaction that the official report of the Marconi Committee, which was adopted on a purely partisan vote, was allowed to supersede Sir Albert Spicer's more ample and judicial report, which, while exonerating the Ministers, reflected the feeling that Sir Rufus Isaacs had committed an error of judgment, and deprecated the reticence of the Ministers.

The Liberal review, *The Nation*, says that the want of candour in admitting a fault, which the want of wisdom caused to be made, creates the hope that the Ministers interested will make a full and frank admission of the error.

The Labour organ, the *Daily Citizen*, remarks that, in spite of the Committee's partisan report, the statements, which Mr. Lloyd George and Sir Rufus Isaacs should now make should be accompanied by an expression of regret for a grave indiscretion.

BALKAN QUARREL.

PREMIERS TO MEET AT SALONICA.

SERVIAN AND BULGARIAN APPEALS TO THE TSAR.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BELGRADE, June 14.

The representatives of the Powers recently informed Servia and Bulgaria that the Powers desired a pacific settlement of the dispute between the Allies, and suggested that the Allies should demobilise.

The Servian reply declares that Servia has already made overtures to Bulgaria with a view to simultaneous demobilisation.

BELGRADE, June 14.

It is stated that the Balkan Premiers will meet at Salonika at the end of next week.

LONDON, June 14.

A message to the *Daily Telegraah* from Belgrade says that King Peter has written to the Tsar, appealing to him to leave Servia in possession of the Vardar Valley, without which, he says Servia will be worse off than before the war, and pointing to Servia's sacrifices for a century on behalf of the Christians.

BULGARIA'S PLEA.

SOFIA, June 15.

King Ferdinand, replying to the telegram sent by the Tsar on June 12, throws the responsibility for the situation upon Servia. His Majesty declares that Bulgaria is still anxious for arbitration, and would sincerely deplore a fratricidal struggle, but the Bulgarian Government cannot oppose the unanimous sentiment of indignation aroused in Bulgaria by the attempts of the Allies to deprive her of the fruits of her victories in defiance of their plighted faith. The reply points out that Bulgaria has rights in Macedonia, which Russia herself has long recognised.

SHEFKET'S MURDERERS.

POLICE AND TROOPS FIRED ON FROM A HOUSE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 14.

Police and troops, yesterday, surrounded a house in Stambul, in which three men concerned in the murder of Shefket Pasha were located. The inmates opened fire on the besiegers, who replied with a fusillade. The firing lasted for an hour and the house was eventually entered and the assassins arrested. The house belongs to a British subject of Maltese origin.

LATER.

Lieut. Hilmi, the orderly to the Military Governor, who was wounded in the siege, has succumbed. The Government does not fear a revolution, but the possibility of further outrages is admitted.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE VIZIER.

The following telegram was received to-day by the Turkish Consul-General in Bombay from His Highness Syed Halim Pasha, the Grand Vizier and Minister for Foreign Affairs :—

Sublime Porte, June 13.

The funeral of the much regretted Mahomed Chevket Pasha took place in excessively touching circumstances. The funeral procession was followed by the Imperial Princes, by Dignitaries of the Empire, and by thousands of Ottomans and foreigners. The foreign missions have also taken part in the funeral ceremony, accompanied by their full staffs, and expressed their deep sorrow.

His Imperial Majesty the Sultan, our August Sovereign, was pleased to mark the profound grief which he has felt in the loss of Mahomed Chevket Pasha, by delaying the nomination of his successor till the completion of the burial ceremonies.

INDIANS IN S. AFRICA.

MR. GANDHI CRITICISES THE IMMIGRATION BILL.

DURBAN, JUNE 14.

Mr. Gandhi, in an interview, regarding Mr. Harcourt's statement in the House of Commons on June 11, declared that even the amended Immigration Bill failed to embody the provisional settlement of 1911, which the Government had violated. The racial bar in the Orange Free State had not been removed, and existing rights had been disturbed. The marriage amendment was unsatisfactory.

Mr. Gandhi foreshadowed a revival of passive resistance among men and women unless the provisional settlement was carried out in its entirety.

CRICKET AT HOME.

SURREY DEFEAT SCOTLAND AT THE OVAL.

LONDON, June 14.

Hampshire beat Derbyshire at Derby, by nine wickets.

Leicestershire beat Worcestershire, at Coalville, by eight wickets.

Surrey beat Scotland, at the Oval, by seven wickets.

Yorkshire beat Essex, at Leyton, by seven wickets.

Gloucestershire beat Northamptonshire, at Northampton, by twenty-one runs.

The matches between Lancashire and Middlesex, at Lord's, was drawn, Lancashire winning on the first innings.

The match between Warwickshire and Sussex, at Coventry, was also drawn, Warwickshire winning on the first innings.

TWO AVIATION FATALITIES.

LISBON, June 14.

The aviator, Mr. Gordon Bell was severely injured, and his passenger, Lieut. Kennedy, was killed instantly, at Brooklands yesterday.

The wing of the aeroplane touched the ground and the machine turned a somersault.

A telegram from Lisbon says that the aviator, Senhor Manio, fell 1,000 feet and was killed.

THE FLOOD HAVOC.

NEARLY 1,000 HOMES WASHED AWAY.

LOSS OF LIFE ESTIMATED AT OVER 500.

Further news to hand from Palitana shows that the floods have unfortunately proved more disastrous than even the first reports indicated. Nearly 1,000 houses are stated to have been washed away, and from 500 to 600 persons perished. Every building in Bheradpur has been totally destroyed, and about 300 cattle have been drowned in the floods.

On Saturday about 175 dead bodies were extricated from under the debris of the fallen houses.

Captain Meek, the Political Agent of Gohilwad, has arrived on the scene, and has been rendering very valuable assistance.

Many are said to have lost their lives in attempting to save the women and children of their family.

As far as can be ascertained the following boys were among the students drowned :—

Damji Kanji, of Daltungi village; Dhamji Chatterbhuj Ratansi Oomersi ; Damji Kanji, of Nulia ; Shamji Shivji of Sodevara ; Nursey Ratansi Varadia; Valji Callianji Dharsi, of Cutch Reva; and Laxmikant Kuverji of Cutch Nalia.

The following were among the widows who were living in the Widows' Home and were drowned on Wednesday night :—

Bhagbai Shivji (Reva Cutch); Tejbai daughter of Khimji, Bhojraj; Sonbai Kheraj (Kothara, Cutch) ; Manbai Varadia ; Tejbai Damji Gangadhar Bantia); Demubai Koteval ; Mithibai Vasanji Hirji, (Cutch Nulia) ; Velbai of Cutchi Visa Oswal caste, Dhanbai widow of Kalianji Dharsi; and her sister Lilbai with two childern, and Vinyavati, wife of Kuverji the Secretary of the Widows' Home and their son Laxmikant.

Though most of the widows originally came from Cutch, their fathers and brothers are residents of Bombay and are engaged in business in grain, drugs, and seeds.

HELP FROM BOMBAY.

The Jain community of Bombay having large family connections in Palitana, meetings have been held of the different Jain Associates in Bombay to adopt measures for the relief of those who have suffered owing to the flood disaster.

The Grain Merchants' Association held a meeting on Saturday when Mr. Khatan Shivji presided, and it was resolved to close business premises that day.

The Rangoon rice merchants also stopped business, and fourteen of the principal firms subscribed Rs. 101, each.

The Katha Bazar merchants have subscribed Rs. 750.

Rs. 1,595 were subscribed at the meeting of the Mahjan to defray the expenses of sending volunteers from Bombay to Palitana to help the sufferers there.

Numerous blankets, a quantity of grain, and a large amount of money, have already been forwarded from Bombay with fifteen volunteers.

Sir Vasanji Tricumji and Messrs. Hirji and Son have already started a shelter for distributing food to the sufferers.

In addition to the establishment of the shelter, Sir Vasanji has despatched Mr. Dayabhai Bhagubhai with four cases containing clothes and blankets, with instructions to telegraph at once for such other things as may be required for the relief of the people rendered helpless.

The rising of the river suddenly commenced soon after midnight, and about one o'clock on Thursday morning the water rushed into the city so quickly that many were drowned before they woke up to realise what had occurred.

The exact extent of damage to life and property cannot be ascertained; but it is stated by many old Jains that such a disaster has never been known before in Kathiawar.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

CONSOLIDATION OF LAW.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONON, June, 14.

The *Times* understands that Lord Crewe intends to propose to Parliament the consolidation of the enactments relating to the Government of India. The main object is to rid the statute-book of confusion and obsolete phraseology in reference to India.

Sir John Macpherson and Mr F. G. Wigley are at present engaged at the India office in drafting a measure which however is not likely to be completed before the autumn.

ENGLISH RACING.

BETTING ON THE ROYAL HUNT CUP.

LONDON, June 14.

Betting on the Royal Hunt Cup is as follows:—

9 to 1 against Maiden Erlegh;
10 to 1 aginst Adam Bede;
100 to 6 against Tuxedo and Sleipner;
20 to 1 against Matelot, Cigar, Khedive III, Jarnac II and Cuthbert.
100 to 3 against Bonbon Rose.
40 to 1 against John Amendall and Sir Martin.

25 YEARS AN EMPEROR.

LONDON, June 14.

Germany is *en fete* celebrating the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Emperor's accession. The principal cities are lavishly decorated.

Germans in England subscribed thirty-seven thousand sterling as a jubilee offering, to be devoted to philanthropic objects.

COTTON IN AUSTRALIA.

LONDON, June 14.

The report of the Cotton Growing Association mentions that the Commonwealth has offered £500 towards the expense of the visit of an expert, who shall report on the possibilities of growing high grade cotton in Australia

BOMBAY STEAMER SAFE.

THE GALLIA FOUND BY PORT TUG.

TOWED TO JAFARABAD HARBOUR.

The anxiety felt for the safety of the steamer Gallia, owned by Messrs. James Mackintosh and Company, was relieved yesterday morning on the receipt of the news that the vessel was safe at Jafarabad.

The Port Trust tug Rose, which set out in search of the Gallia on Thursday morning, arrived in Bombay harbour at 5 o'clock yesterday morning. The tug sighted the Gallia some 80 miles north of Bombay on Friday at 1 p. m. She was displaying no signals, and when the Rose inquired she responded that there was some trouble with her machinery. Her captain asked that she might be towed to Jafarabad harbour, and the Rose took her in tow and left her at Jafarabad, where it is hoped to effect the necessary repairs and proceed to Bhavnagar, her destination.

The Gallia is reported to be otherwise quite safe and sea-worthy. She has on board a cargo of rice and sugar. The only passengers are Mr. F. Portlock, a partner of the firm of Messrs. James Mackintosh and Company, Mr. Storrs-Fox, a Port Trust official, and a friend of his. It is officered by Europeans, Captain W. Jones, being the Commander. There is a fairly large crew of Lascars, and all told there are 73 persons on board.

If the Rose had failed to find the Gallia it had been arranged to despatch the R. I. M. S. Dalhousie in search of the steamer.

HARDINGE BIRTHDAY.

CELEBRATION ARRANGEMENTS IN HYDERABAD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, June 14.

The following firman has been issued by the Nizam's Government:—

"The scheme of Lady Hardinge, to observe June, 20th, the birthday of H. E. the Viceroy, as a day of universal rejoicing among the school children in India for his recovery from the Delhi outrage has been taken up in earnest by the Hyderabad State, and arrangements have been made, in obedience, to a special firman of His Highness to celebrate the occasion on a scale which will be in keeping with its traditional friendship with the British Government and its position as the premier state in India. A committee has been appointed consisting of Mr. A. Hydari, Home Secretary; Dr. S. Seragul Hassan, and Mr G. E. C. Wakefield, to make arrangements for the celebrations at head-quarters, and also to direct those made in the mofussil, where the execution of the detailed programme has been entrusted to the district officers and school inspectors.

"The Government of His Highness has placed at the disposal of the committee a sum of Rs. 5,000 for the celebrations in the city and suburbs, and Rs. 10,000 for the mofussil. All children in the public and private schools in the city and also those at the head-quarters of every district and taluq and, if possible, in every village will be assembled together at their respective places on the occasion. The grand pavilion at the Park in Hyderabad has been held in requisition for the festivities.

"As regard the details of the programme, it has been arranged that sweets shall be distributed to all the children present. A special medal, struck by the command of His Highness, in commemoration of the recovery of H. E., the Viceroy, will also be given as a souvenir to the children.

On the conclusion of the programme an address, prepared with the special sanction of His Highness, will be read to all the pupils, explaining the object of the celebration and containing a message from His Highness to the rising generation, enjoining continuous loyalty and goodwill toward the British Government.

As a mark of his active sympathy and appreciation of the movement the Nizam has expressed his desire to grace the celebration in Hyderabad with his presence, accompanied by the Premier.

FESTIVITIES AT CALCUTTA.

THOUSANDS OF CHILDREN TO BE ENTERTAINED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA June, 14.

At a meeting of the Children's Entertainment Committee yesterday afternoon, it was decided to entertain about 15,000 children of both sexes and of all creeds on Friday at eight centres. There will be bioscope, gramophone and magic lantern shows, and also light refreshments. About 2,000 Mahomedans, and 2,000 European boys and 800 girls will be entertained.

The Marwaris and Khatries are making separate arrangements for their own children. Arrangements are also being made for feeding poor children. The cost is estimated at Rs. 6,000 of which Rs. 3,000 have been collected.

CALCUTTA MUSEUM THEFT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, June 14.

This morning the fourth Presidency Magistrate sentenced Bhagwan Chandra Das to six months' rigorous imprisonment on a charge of dishonestly receiving and retaining from Raghunath Panigrahi the centre piece of the brass railing round the writing table of the Late Queen Victoria which was among the Victoria Memorials in the Indian Museum.

Gas is now in use for melting, soap [illegible] conceivable [illegible] power are [illegible] heat [illegible]

PASSENGERS' ESCAPE.

MAIL TRAIN DERAILED ON MOUNTAIN RAILWAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, June 15.

A serious accident occurred on Friday night to the Darjeeling Mail train on the mountain railway in consequence of which the train arrived there over two hours late yesterday. The train was running at the usual speed and after leaving Tindharia the first and second-class passengers, who were nearest the engine, noticed that the vehicles were rocking violently. The waggon immediately behind the engine, it subsequently transpired, had been derailed and was being dragged along the ground.

Fortunately the waggon, on leaving the rails had heeled over to the hill side of the line. On the other side, there was a steep Khud and had the carriage gone over that way the entire train might have been gone down the hill side.

THE GOVERNMENT AND DR. FRASER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, June 14.

The following special cablegrams, dated London, June 12, is published by the "Statesman."

Mr. Montagu, replying in the House of Commons to SirJohn Jardine, who asked why Dr. Peter Fraser had been obliged to leave the Lushai Hills, said that the Superintendent, finding that Dr. Fraser was causing discontent likely to result in his murder, or in a general rising, invited him to sign an agreement limiting his operations. He refused to do so, and there the matter rested. The policy of the Government was gradually to modify certain local Customs, but that policy would be endangered by persons of the best intentions taking an action likely to provoke a rising. If Dr. Fraser would give an undertaking, restrictions upon his movements would be immediately removed. The action of the authorities was fully approved by the Secretary of State.

KABUL] MILITARY SCHOOL.

AMIR SUSPENDS PRINCIPAL AND ASSISTANTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, June 14.

The *Pioneer* states that Sir James Meston will not need to be absent for more than seven or eight weeks, while it may be taken for granted that his place will be filled up for this short period by the senior officer.

The Military College, which was started at Kabul for the education of young officers, was given as its Principal, Colonel Mahomed Effendi, one of the Turkish Drill Instructors. But his methods were so harsh that constant complaints were made to His Highness, the Amir; and Col. Mahomed Effendi and his five assistants were eventually suspended from duty, and, according to the frontier correspondent, they are now being deported from Afghanistan. They should reach Peshawar in the course of the present month.

SIND MERCHANTS' CLAIMS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, June 14.

In reply to the urgent respresentation to the Government of India on behalf of certain merchants of Shikarpur in Sind, begging the Government to press strongly for the recognition of the claims of the merchants in connection with their alleged trade losses in Southern Persia, due to the lawlessness and insecurity prevalent there, the Government have stated that the representation in question has been forwarded to His Majesty's Government in England, and that for the present no further action on the part of the Government of India is possible.

DEATH OF MR. V. G. LYNN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, June 14.

The "Madras Mail" says that Messrs Best and Co. have received a cable from Home announcing the death on June 10th of Mr. V. G. Lynn, a partner in that firm and a former Chairman of the Madras Chamber of Commerce and the Member of the Legislative Council.

Mr. Lynn, after a business career of many years in Madras, retired three years ago. Both he and Mrs. Lynn were very popular in Madras society, and the condolences of their many friends in this city and Presidency will be extended to Mrs. Lynn in her bereavement.

MAHARAJA'S BIRTHDAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MYSORE, June, 14.

The Maharaja's birthday procession this afternoon was an unusually brilliant spectacle, being favoured by charming weather and witnessed by between thirty to forty thousand spectators. His Highness rode in the centre of a cavalcade on an Arab charger, and received the homage of his subjects all along the line of route to the Government House, where a review of troops concluded the festivities.

His Highness's entertainment to the European guests begins on June 23, and lasts until June 28.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, June 14.

Although the business in the share [illegible] small scale, there was [illegible] the market for coal [illegible]hich were unchanged, [illegible] were steady. The [illegible]d, and there was [illegible] in the gunny [illegible]ere easier. The [illegible] but second [illegible]rders that [illegible]easonable

HISTORY OF BENGAL.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY'S NEW COMPILATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, June 14.

The North Bengal Literary Conference met at Dinapur yesterday afternoon, Mr. Justice Chaudhuri presiding. About 200 delegates, including well-known Bengalee literary men, were present.

The Chairman of the Reception Committee, in welcoming the delegates, traced the history of Dinapur from early times. It was, he recalled, the centre of civilization in Budhistic and Vedic times, and was known as "Sadanara." Art and sculpture reached perfection during the reign of Bowraja, and the Palrajas have left permanent monuments of their skill in pillars.

The President, in his address, urged the delegates to become Bengalees in all matters of thought, literature, and mode of life.

It was announced that Oxford University was compiling a History of India in twelve parts of which two would be devoted to Bengal. The Varenda Research Society had been asked to write those two parts.

FEMALE EDUCATION.

SUGGESTIONS FOR TEACHING OF NATIVES IN MADRAS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, June 15

The Council of Native Education in Madras has sent round circulars to the chairmen of the municipalities and the presidents of the Taluk Boards on the subject of the spreading of females education. The great drawback to the spread of female education on Hindu lines, is, in the opinion of the Council, that it is mainly in the hand of the Christian missionaries, and that the teachers are other than Hindus. The Council suggests that this defect may be remedied by the employment of teachers brought up in traditional method of imparting instruction as well as by shaping the curriculum of girls' schools according to the advice of the elderly members of the Ladies' Associations, which have been started in various places in the Presidency.

VIZAGAPATAM HARBOUR IMPROVEMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, June 15.

Among the resolutions passed by the Vizagapatam District Conference was one relating to the improvement of the Vizagapatam Harbour. The resolution was as follows:—This Conference prays the Government to speedily commence the construction of the long contemplated harbour at Vizagapatam, which affords great facilities for construction and which is the natural outlet for the produce of this district and the Central Province, and this Conference respectfully prays that the Viceroy may be pleased to visit the proposed harbour site at Vizagapatam during his forthcoming tour in Southern India.

ELECTRIC INSTALLATION FOR KABUL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

ALLAHBAD, June 15.

The electric installation at Jabl-us-Siraj, near Kabul, is now being steadily proceeded with, and it will eventually supply light and power to the capital. At a Durbar held in Kabul on May 6th, the Amir explained the scheme and the good results likely to follow upon its completion. His Majesty also referred to the great irrigation project in the Ghazni district which was taken in hand last year.

BOAT FOUNDERS.

THREE UNKNOWN PASSENGERS DROWNED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

CALCUTTA, June 15.

By the foundering of a *dinghy* boat in the Hoghly, near Messrs, Burn & Co's workshops on Friday, three unknown passengers were drowned but the boatmen saved themselves.

A BIG OPIUM HAUL.

CALCUTTA, June 15.

Mr. Jones, the Station superintendent at Howrah, captured two thousand rupees' worth of opium from a Mahomedan, who had come to fetch two parcels at the foreign parcel office. The man, who declared the contents to be rice, has been arrested.

DEVOTED WIFE'S SUICIDE.

An inquiry was held yesterday into the death of Luxmibai Shankar, by the Coroner. The deceased, it appears, was living with her husband in Kamateepura. Seeing her husband very ill and on the point of death, she went into a bath room and fastening the door from within poured some kerosine oil on her body and set fire to her clothes. The husband desired to see her while dying and her brother-in-law, looking out for her, found her lying on the floor, her clothes being on fire. Water was thrown on her and she was removed to the Hospital in an unconscious state where she died without regaining consciousness. The jury returned a verdict that the deceased committed suicide by burning herself.

MILL ACCIDENT.

The clothing of Rangia Babaji, a labourer in the Moon mill at Sewri, was caught in the machinery while at work on Saturday, with the result that he received serious injuries. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital where he succumbed to the injuries yesterday.

FATAL HOUSE COLLAPSE.

The walls of both rooms on the second floor of a house in construction on the Portguguese road at Mahim fell down on Saturday. A Hurder labourer, Ballu Sadoo, was buried under the debris. Life was found to be extinct when hew as extricated.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, June 13.

Lieutenant Roberts, 7th Rajputs, has been selected for appointment to the Burma Military Police.

Major-General O'Donnell, Commanding Bannu Brigade, is granted 3 months' leave from 15th July.

Lieutenant-Colonel M. Williamson, 21st Punjabis, retires from 15th May.

Lieutenant R. B. M. Wood, I. A., is transferred to the permanent half-pay list from 8th May.

Major Samborn Palmer, 8th Rajputs, is appointed 2nd-in-command of that regiment.

Major Colan, 67th Punjabis, is appointed 2nd-in-command of the 74th Punjabis.

Lieutenant Noore, No 61 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, Rangoon, is appointed to the 90th Heavy Battery at Multan.

MADRAS APPOINTMENTS.

MADRAS, June 14.

Mr. E. D. Oldfield is appointed judge of the Madras High Court in place of Sir Ralph Benson.

Sir Harold Stuart has been confirmed as a member of the Executive Council to the Government of Madras, in succession to Sir Murray Hammick. Sir Harold Stuart will proceed to Coimbatore on June 12th to preside at the anniversary of the Coimbatore Agricultural College Students' Union.

The War Office has decided that officers who qualified at the School of Musketry previous to the year 1910 may be selected as Instructors in Musketry in extra reserve battalions, provided they have attended a refresher rifle course at the School of Musketry, Hythe, within three years of the date of the appointment.

BOMBAY BRIGADE ORDERS.

(By Major-General G.F. Corringe, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.)

Lieut.-Colonel J. Crimmin, V.C., C.B., V.D., I.M.S., Medical Officer, Bombay Volunteer Artillery, is granted leave of absence for 6 (Six) months from the 1st June 1913.

Colonel W. R Marshall, 1st Bn., The Sherwood Foresters, was appointed Commandant, Bombay, from 1st June 1913, inclusive.

Captain F. Sutton, R.G.A., is granted sixty (60) days privilege leave from 16th June 1913, or date of departure.

STATION ORDERS.

(By Colonel W. R. Marshall, Commanding Troops, Bombay.)

The following Arrivals and Departures, are published:—

NORTHERN ARMY.

Arrivals.—Col. A. A. E. Campbell, Staff; Capt. P. M. Rennie, Indian Medical Service; Major S. J. Murray, 1st. Bn. The Connaught Rangers; Lieut. J. J. B Cole, 4th Bn. The Rifle Brigade, (The Prince Consort's Own); Lieut. E. P. C. Amphlett, 4th Bn. The Worcestershire Regiment; Col. A. L. Lindesay, Staff; Lieut. J. V. Dawson, 13th Hussars; Lieut. A. D. D. R. Martin, Royal Engineer's; Capt. P. Turnbull, Royal Field Artillery.

Departures.—Major G. H. F. Kelly, 34th Sikh Pioneers; Lt.-Col. C. H. Selwyn, 28th. Light Cavalry; Lt.-Col. A. C. N. Waterfield, 11th Lancers; 2nd-Lieut. J. W. Taylor, 13th. Hussars; Capt. W. S. MacGillivray, Indian Medical Service; Major R. C. Gore, 1st Bn. Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland High-landers) Lt.-Col. C. W. Somerset, 48th Pioneers; Capt. G. P. Grant, Staff.

SOUTHERN ARMY.

Arrivals.—2nd Lieut. G. F. Gregory, 2nd. Bn. Princess Charlotte of Wales's, (Royal Berkshire Regiment); Capt J.R Lloyd, Royal Army Medical Corps; Major E. N. Davis, 99th. Deccan Infantry.

Departures.—Major F. J. Palmer, Royal Army Medical Corps; Lieut. H. G. Gresswell, Royal Engineers; Major J. H, Casserly, 120th Rajputana Infantry; Lieut. C. F. Stoehr, Royal Engineer's; Major W. D. Ingle, 1st. Bn. The Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regiment); Capt. R G. B. Jeffreys, 1st. Bn. The Royal Dublin Fusiliers; Capt. J. Darby, Military Works Services; Major T. E. Watson, Indian Medical Service.

APPOINTMENTS, POSTINGS &c.

Lieut. F. L. Roberts, 7th Rajputs, is appointed to the-Burma Military Police.

Major H. J. P. Browne, 1st Bn. 5th Gurkhas, is appointed Genoral Staff Officer (II), Bombay Brigade.

REGIMENTAL.

81st Pioneers.—Captain A, C. A. Thackwell to be officiating Double Company Commander.

102nd Grenadiers.—Captain C. R. F. Warton, to be officiating Double Company Commander.

103rd Maharatta Lt. Infantry.—Captain J. H, C. Wilson to be officiating Double Company Commander.

Captain F, C. Greenstreet, to be officiating Double Company Commander.

7th Rajputs.—Lieut. A. R. Thomson to be officiating Adjutant.

8th Cavalry.—Captain W. S. Crastor to be officiating Adjutant.

43rd Regiment.—Captain C. L. Cobban to be officiating Double Company Commander.

125th Rifles.—Captain E. J. Mollinson to be officiating Double Company Commander.

34th Poona Horse.—Captain C. W. C. Lucas, Squadron Commander, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command, vice Major M. G. Cooper officiating as Commandant.

The undermentioned Officers have been granted leave:—Major H. H. Harvest, H. G. A., 90 days ex India. Lieut A. St. J. Wright, Supply & Transport Corps, 90 days in India. Captain W, J. O'B. Daunt, 2nd Bn. Norfolk Regiment, 8 months ex India. Major C. E. Preston, Supply and Transport Corps, 3 months, ex India. Captain M. Crofton, R. H. A., 60 days ex India. Lieut, F. H. Scovil, R. G. A., 87 days, in India Lieut. H. G. Greswell, R. E., 60 days, in India. Major & Quartermaster J. J. Fox, 1st Bn. Royal Irish 73 days in India. Lieut. L. K. V. Brown, Royal Irish Regiment, 99 days, in India. Lieut. C. H. Dent, 2nd Bn. Royal Berkshire Regiment, 5 months, ex India. 2nd-Lieut. N. Morton. 8th Cavalry, 5 months, ex India, Medical Certificate. Lieut.B. E. Hickson. 27th Cavalry, 94 days in India. Lieut. R. St. Abbott, 38th horse 70 days, in India. Captain J. F. Todd, 39th horse, 60 days' in India. Captain G. R. D. Mouat, 63rd Infantry, 3 months, in India. Captain A. G. Coullie, I. M. S., one year, ex India.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE HIGH COURT.

ALLEGED BLOCKING UP OF WINDOWS.

An interesting suit came up for hearing before Mr. Justice Macleod on Saturday in which a Cutchi Mahomedan inhabitant of Bombay, Abdul Karim Haji Jaffer, sued Mahomed Jaffer Ramjanalli and three others, the surviving executors of the will of the late Ebrahim Mahomed Rawji.

The plaintiff is the owner of certain premises in Jackeria Masjid-road and also of a house having eleven floors to it. On the eastern and the southern sides of the house there are in all twenty-two windows. The plaintiff contends that he has enjoyed an easement of light and air through these windows uninterruptedly and as of right for the last twenty-five years. Abutting the eastern and southern boundaries of the plaintiff's premises was some vacant land on which was a shed, the property of the late Ebrahim Mahomed Rawji. Recently the shed was demolished, and the erection of a building, occupying the whole area, has been commenced by the defendants, the executors. This building, it is alleged, encroaches so as to block up entirely two windows, which are the sole source of light and air to one of the rooms, thus making the room unfit for any purpose. It is also alleged that the defendants' building, when completed, will also block two other windows of the plaintiff's house, and greatly diminish the light and air of the room.

The suit was filed under the apprehension that the plaintiff would suffer irreparable damage, and his premises would be materially injured; and a declaration was sought that the plaintiff was entitled as of right to an uninterrupted access of light and air to and through the windows as hitherto enjoyed by him, and that the defendants should be ordered to pull down and remove so much of the building as encroached on the plaintiff's rights. An injunction was also asked for to restrain the defendants from interfering with the plaintiff's easement of light and air through the windows, and from continuing the erection of the building in such a way as to interfere with the plaintiff's easement pending the disposal of the suit.

In their written statement the defendants stated that they had no knowledge as to the plaintiff's ownership of the property; and that they were the trustees of the Seth Danjibhoi Karmali Charitable Lodgings and Orphanage Trust, and that the property was held by them for the purposes of that Trust. The defendants denied that the plaintiff had enjoyed an easement of light and air through the windows to his premises uninterruptedly as of right for the last twenty-five years as alleged by him, and they further stated that they were entitled to block the two windows on the ground floor, as they were not ancient windows. They also denied that their building was erected into the recesses of the plaintiff's windows. The windows were invariably blocked by piles of fire-wood placed against them, and the windows were not, in fact, the main source of light and air.

Mr. Jardine, acting Advocate-General, instructed by Messrs Payne & Co. appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Weldon, with Messrs Little & Co, represented the defendants.

Mr. Weldon, before the rising of the Court, suggested to His Lordship that it would be advantageous if he would visit the premises. The place was known as "Lakti Bandar" Heaps of logs were stacked there and all along the east side of the house were sheds which blocked the windows.

His Lordship stated that he could not accept Mr Weldon's suggestion, and the suit was adjourned for further hearing.

CLAIM FOR RS. 34,276.

ORDER GRANTED FOR THE INSPECTION OF BOOKS.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod heard another suit in which Bhowanidas Veramal and Co. a firm of hundi brokers at Bharbhya Mohalla, claimed Rs. 34,276-10-3 from Hakimji Tajbhai, and Gulamchand Tajbhai, Borah merchants at Crawford Market.

The plaintiffs stated that, under a deed, the defendants had charged in favour of the plaintiffs some property in Pakmodia-Street, to secure payment of all monies due to plaintiffs from time to time in respect of 'hundis' drawn by them and negotiated through the the plaintiffs. The defendants, it was stated, agreed to execute a legal mortgage whenever the plaintiffs required it; but, though they had been more than once called upon to do so, they had not complied. The amount at present claimed included interest at the rate of one per cent. per mensem.

The defendants denied that they were indebted to the plaintiffs to the amount claimed, and stated that several 'hundis' referred to in the plaint were signed by them as sureties for, and for the accommodation of Ismailji Noorbhai, and they had received no consideration for executing the 'hundis.' Further, they stated that Noorbhai was in the habit of borrowing money on 'hundis' from the plaintiffs, and in January 1908 he was indebted to them to the extent of several thousands of rupees, and the defendants had signed for his accommodation. It was found that the plaintiffs would not get such 'hundis' renewed unless Ismailji Noorbhai gave them security for payment in the shape of immoveable properties. Ismalji offered his own property at Bhajipala-lane, worth over Rs. 60,000, but the plaintiffs did not consider this sufficient, and desired to have additional security. It was then arranged that Ismalji should deposit the title deeds of his property, and the defendants, to accommodate him, should deposit the title deeds of their property. This arrangement was carried out. The defendants denied that they had agreed to execute a legal mortgage of their property. It was further stated that in July 1911 the plaintiffs, without the knowledge of the defendants, handed over to Noorbhai the title deeds of his property, and that the latter had mortgaged them to another. By handing over Noorbhai's documents the plaintiffs had been guilty of acts and omissions inconsistent with the right of the defendants, and the plaintiffs' duty towards them, and the defendants remedies against Ismalji Noorbhai had thereby been impaired, and their security destroyed. The defendants also did not admit of the correctness of the statement of account mentioned in the plaint, and they had called upon the plaintiffs to give them an inspection of the accounts of Noorbhai in the plaintiffs' books, but this was refused them.

Mr. B. J. Desai, with Mr. Weldon, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Jardine, with Mr. Dastur, for the defendants.

His Lordship directed the plaintiffs to give inspection to the defendants' attorneys of the books relating to the 'hundis' in the suit, and adjourned the case to Thursday next.

A GRANDSON'S DEBTS.

DISPUTE OVER THE PARTITION OF PROPERTIES.

A wealthy Cutchi Memon inhabitant of Bombay, named Haji Abba died in 1902 leaving a family consisting of one son and four grand-sons, several great-grand-children, and a widow of a predecessed son. In 1898 during his lifetime, he accommodated his grand-sons with certain sums of money out of the family funds when they were pressed by creditors. The fourth grand-son, Abdul Karim Ayub, was paid Rs. 9,123, and he signed an acknowledgment in the family books for the amount, agreeing that it should be set off against his share in the family properties on partition. Similary a sum of Rs. 3,003 10-9 was paid to the eldest grandson, Abdul Rahim Ayub, and he also signed a similar acknowledgment. Abdul Karim, it was stated incurred fresh debts and he decided to dispose of his share in his family properties.

Abdulla Haji Dawood, another wealthy merchant, to whose daughter Abdul Karim was married, when he knew of Abdul Karim's intention of selling his family share, thought of buying it for the benefit of his grand-children. Nanabhai Danjibhai Banaji, a friend of Abdul Dawood, was persuaded to act as his benamidar and negotiate with Abdul Karim for the purchase of his share. Abdul Karim, by a conveyance and assignment, transferred all his right and interest in the family properties, in favour of Banaji, for a consideration of Rs. 4,500. Abdul Karim was not aware that the real purchaser of his share was his father-in-law, and on receipt of the Rs. 4,500 he handed it to over to Abdulla Dawood to pay his creditors.

In January 1901, two months after the execution of the conveyance by Abdul Karim, Banaji died intestate, and Letters of Administration to his estate was granted to his son, Cooverji, who made a declaration that his father was benamidar for Abdulla Dawood in the matter of the conveyance and assignment and that his father had no beneficial interest in it. Abdulla Haji Dawood died in November 1901, appointing Mr. Hormasjee Nasserwanji Vakil, a solicitor, HajiSuleman Abdul Wahed, a Cutchi Memon gentleman of Bombay, Rahimtoola Haji Dawood and Haji Saboo Siddick, both brothers, who had since died, and another, as his executor and trustees of his properties. In his codicil he directed that on the death of his brother Haji Saboo Siddick, his son Mahomed Haji Saboo should become an executor.

PLAINTIFF WHO DID NOT APPEAR.

After his father-in-law's death, Abdul Karim wrote a letter to Cooverji Nanabhai acknowledging the receipt of Rs 4,500 being consideration for the assignment he executed, and requested Cooverji to transfer the assignment in favour of the executors of his father-in-law's will. This was done, and Abdul Karim also made a declaration in their favour. In 1905 Abdul Karim filed a suit against the executor of Abdulla's will and also against Cooverji, for a declaration that the conveyance and assignment he executed was merely intended as a security for the sum of Rs. 4,500 and was in no way binding on him. The suit was dismissed on the non-appearance of the plaintiff.

Mr. Hormasji Vakil and another executor filed a suit in the High Court against all the sons and grandsons of Haji Abba for the partition of the properties and for declaration of rights and interests, stating that Abdul Karim, his wife and sons, had no interest in the family properties. The plaintiffs stated that the only persons who were entitled to share in the family property were the plaintiffs and the three eldest grandsons of Haji Abba, and his eldest great grandson. The parties had prepared a scheme for the partition which they submitted was beneficial to all parties, especially the minor defendants.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod heard the suit, on Saturday, when Mr. Setalwad, with Mr. B. J. Desai, instructed by Messrs. Payne, appeared for the plaintiffs.

Mr. Setalwad stated that there was no question as to the partition of the properties, and the whole dispute was whether the share of Abdul Karim should go with the assignment or to be shared with the after-born children of his. There was no contention with regard to other defendants as to their share of the property.

The parties eventually desired to come a settlement, and the Court sanctioned a consent decree and asked them to bring in a fresh scheme for partition.

POLICE COURTS.

STRIKE CHARGES.

MAGISTRATE RESERVES HIS DECISION.

At the Mazagon Police Court, Mr. Frank Oliveira, Second Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the case in which six firemen and a call boy, named Bahadin Khudabux, Sarafarkhan Jasrwokhan, Syed Hussein, Ismail Mahomed, Mahomed Dadumia, Gosai Deva and Mogral Mahad, were prosecuted by Inspector Ruttonji R. Mirza of the Railway Police. The charge against them was that they were members of an unlawful assembly, the common object of which was, by means of criminal force, to compel other firemen to join in the railway strike, and with rioting between 5 a.m. and 12 noon of the 1st instant.

All the accused pleaded not guilty, and stated that they were not among the crowd with the intention of rioting or doing anything unlawful; they were there as interested onlookers.

A Pathan keeper of a restaurant deposed to the first accused having been at his shop at the time the riot was alleged to have taken place.

A Mahomedan was called as a witness for the second accused. He said that on the day of the riot the accused was his guest at witness's house.

The advocates for the accused then addressed the court asking His Worship to hold that even if the assembly was unlawful the accused were not members thereof. They were there without intending to take part in the disturbance.

Inspector Mirza, replying for the prosecution, submitted that enough evidence has been recorded to prove the accuseds' presence in the crowd indicated that they were rioters.

The Magistrate reserved his judgment till to-morrow.

BREACH OF TRUST CHARGE.

The hearing of the case in which R. H. Bunnell, formerly an assistant in Messrs. Treacher and Co., is charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of four amounts of the total value of Rs. 1,123, belonging to the firm, was resumed on Saturday before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate.

Superintendent Sullivan, of the C. I. D., conducted the prosecution; and Mr. H. A. H. Payne, solicitor, with Mr. Vicaji, pleader, appeared for the defence.

Mr. Payne drew the attention of the court to the fact that the alleged breach of trust was committed on four different occasions, and it would be illegal to try all the different items under the same charge.

It was decided that each item should be taken separately. The charge regarding Rs. 238 was struck out of the charge sheet.

Formal evidence was recorded, and the hearing was further adjourned.

RIVAL BOOT DEALERS.

A case in which Hajee Shirdal, a boot and shoe dealer in Null Bazaar, was charged with doing a rash and negligent act was disposed of by Mr. G. R. Khairaj, Third Presidency Magistrate.

The case for the prosecution was that on the May 17th, an altercation arose between the accused and Bhawoo Ram near the former's shop. The accused thereupon picked up a piece of railing and threw it at Bhawoo. The railing hit a perambulator standing on the road and then struck the complainant.

For the accused, evidence was given to show that the case was a sequel to trade rivalry. The complainant was a servant of Abdul Wahab, another boot dealer and a neighbour of the accused. Abdul and the accused were not on friendly terms.

The Magistrate acquitted the accused.

PILGRIM ROBBED.

HajeeKurban Muhamad, a pilgrim bound for Mecca, was placed before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate charged with the theft of two Sovereigns and a pair of scissors from another pilgrim, Hajee Khoja Abbas.

The two pilgrims met at the Lahore railway station and became friends. On his way to Bombay the complainant discovered that two sovereigns and a pair of nail clippers which had been in his pocket when he went to sleep, had disappeared. He suspected the accused, and on arrival at Bombay informed the police. One sovereign was found stitched up in the cap of the accused and the nail clippers were also found on him.

The accused pleaded guilty, and the Magistrate sentenced him to fourteen day's rigorous imprisonment.

DEATH OF MR. C. P. MILLER.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. C. P. Miller, the assistant-Manager of the Remington Typewriter Company, Ltd., Bombay, at his residence, Linden House, Apollo Bunder, on Saturday. He had been ill for a few days, but the nature of his ailment, valvular disease of the heart, was such that his medical attendant, Dr. Marratt, in consultation with Col. Street, I.M.S. had been able to hold out no hope of recovery.

The late Mr. Miller was a Scotchman, a native of Glasgow, and came to India about 12 years ago, being only 35 years old. He leaves a widow and five young children behind. He was a member of two Masonic lodges in Bombay, and also of the Order of Rechabites.

The funeral, which was largely attended, took place at Sewree on Saturday evening, the officiating minister being the Revd. Mr. Gray, of the Scotch Presbyterian Church.

Amongst those present were:—Mrs. Miller and Mrs. Macdonald, Messrs. W. H. Saxon-Davies, Supdt. Sullivan, Right Worshipful Master of Lodge Forman, C. Pinckney, J. P., M. Worshipful Brothers Morris, Wellum, W. E. Millar, Royal Acton Gautray and other members of Lodge Forman Messrs. A. S. Cox, P. H. Reed, Mann, Simpson, F. D. Baker, W. W. Procter, R. Hill of the "Bombay Gazette" Williamson, Scholes, Vokes, and the staff of the Remington Company's Bombay office.

Wreaths were sent by Mrs. Miller and family, Mrs. Macdonald, Mr. W. H. Saxon-Davies, the Directors of the Remington Typewriter Company, Ltd., the Bombay Staff of the Remington Typewriter Company, the Grand Lodge of Scottish Freemasons in India, the Master and Wardens and Members of Lodge Forman, Mr. A. B. Greenwood, Mr. A. S. Cox, Mr. E. T. Parelwala, Mr. G. H. N. R. Saldanha, Mr. and Mrs. Holding, Mr. and Mrs. Williamson and others.

AMUSEMENTS.

QUO VADIS AT THE EXCELSIOR.

The second part of the film "Quo Vadis" which is being shown at the Excelsior, was seen by large audiences on Saturday and Sunday. If the first part was greatly appreciated, it is safe to say that the continuation of this work of art produced an even greater amount of praise. This week we enter upon a new part of the story which has some dramatic incidents and some beautiful scenes. Nero has now reached the zenith of his power and popularity, and he comes very near losing all by his order to burn down the Imperial city. A considerable part of the film is occupied with realistic scenee of the burning of Rome, and we get the first glimpse of the hungry lions which will figure so prominently in the concluding portion of the film. Very beautiful too, and especially worthy of mention, are the scenes depicting Vinitius riding hot haste to the city of fire to rescue Lygia.

Besides this striking film, the Excelsior has a varied programme, amongst the new pictures being an excellent record of the recent festivities in connection with the Royal wedding in Berlin, in which King George and Queen Mary and the Tsar of Russia joined the Kaiser in celebrating the event. There are also pictures in a lighter vein, one in particular concerning the adventures of four old maids and a mischievous boy.

THE OPERA HOUSE.

During the week—end the Royal Opera House was very well supported, and a satisfactory improvement was noted in the organization. The entertainment opened with a military dance by the Sisters Dubarry, which was smartly executed and well received, after which, followed a variety of solo dances. Among the latter the item provided by Miss Irene Delmar is deserving of comment, the dance including some intricate steps and heel-and-toe tapping.

But the honour of the programme is still held by the Russian trio. The work of the trio is very effective, and the accompanying music has quite a barbaric ring. The Jackovlews obviously throw themselves into the turn with an enthusiastic zest, which earns for them well-deserved applause. Mme. Jackovlew sang some selections from standard Russian musical works, her contributions being highly appreciated. Mlle Bibi Jan's harem dance formed an attractive turn; and Mlle. Francois, too, was very chic in her light-footed pirouettes.

The cinematograph pictures were shown on Sunday, and will continue during the week, the principal feature being a reproduction of Shakespeare's ever-delightful "Cymbeline."

INDIA'S FRONTIER AFFAIRS.

PROBLEM OF THE PATHAN TRIBES.

Finality has not been and never can be reached in the frontier and the external affairs of India, remarks the "Times" in the course of a long review of India's frontier affairs. Great Britain once thought that she had put a limit to her Indian perplexities when she had carried her rule to the unscaleable peaks of the Himalayas and the gaunt brown hills of the Khyber. She was deceived, as she very soon became aware. The long tale of campaigns among the border tribes shows the extent of her error. The big frontier campaigns of the past have happily ceased for more than a decade, but, though the year is still young, we have already seen minor military operations in the Naga Hills and in the Waziri country. We are never quite certain that the North-West Frontier, armed now as never before, may not again be aflame from end to end.

The biggest problem on the frontiers of India is still that of the Pathan tribes. It must be understood that this discussion is not intended to deal with developments in immediate prospect. It is an attempt to forecast the probable trend of frontier policy, not necessarily within the next few years, but at such time as the changes in the situation may compel us to act. The North-West problem is primarily of a military character, though it is gradually tending to become economic. The boundaries of the British administrative system stop far short of the political frontier. The intervening region, mountainous and sterile but with fertile valleys, is peopled by warlike tribes who are in the most things a law unto themselves. We keep troops at various points within easy striking distance of their strongholds But our real pacificating influence is that we pay them to keep quiet The method is not regarded by us as humiliating, nor is it new, for it has probably existed from time immemorial. It is a dubious precaution. always liable to break down, The determining factor which will eventually bring about a change in our frontier policy will probably be the extension of railways. When the rulers of Cabul decide to introduce the locomotive into their dominions—as they must do some day—our system of handling frontier affairs may be expected to die a natural death.

If our position on the North-West Frontier is an anomaly, the Kingdom of Afghanistan must be pronounced anachronism. Here is an area of 246,000 square miles, with a population of five millions, whose monarch surrounds his territory with a ring fence, through which he and his people claim unrestricted egress, though none is allowed within. Such States in Asia cannot, in the ordinary nature of things, for ever maintain their isolation. China once shrank from contact with the "outer barbarians," and Japan lived in self-centred solitude, but both have long since yialded to pressure from without. The position of Afghanistan is the more curious because its withdrawal from the outside world is comparatively modern. For centuries it was one of the highways of Asia, and it has in turn been conquered and has sent forth conquering armies. The reason why Afghanistan must some day throw down her barriers is that her territories furnish the shortest, coolest, and easiest alignment for a railway to Europe. Whether the Trans-Persian line is ever built or not, the most competent experts, such as Sir Thomas Hoeidih, believe that the quickest ultimate route for expresses to Europe must lie through Afghanistan. King Habibullah is not personally unfavourable to railways, which he sees will develop the potential resources of his dominions, he is in advance of popular opinion among his subjects. Much water must flow under the bridges before railways enter Afghanistan, and meanwhile it is at least a matter of speculation whether the Durani dynasty, which has only ruled for 150 years, can keep the kingdom together.

Among the new problems arising on the Indian frontier, that presented by Tibet will become ripe for solution for earlier than the rest. The British mission to Lhasa left the suzerainty of China unchallenged, and it was agreed that diplomatic relations with the Tibetins should still be conducted through the circuitous channel of Pekin. China took advantage of the temporary helplessness of Tibet to reconquer the more populous portions of the country, and to substitute sovereignty for suzerainty, a development which Great Britain had not expected. The Chinese Revolution accidentally put an end to these designs. The Chinese troops in Lhasa rose out of sympathy with the Revolution, and celebrated their emancipation by looting the houses of Tibetans. The Lhasa folk were stung into reprisals, which resulted in the wholesale expulsion of the Chinese from the country, and the restoration of the control of the Dalai Lama. But if Chinese suzerainty has ceased to exist, what is the obvious remedy? The Lhasa treaty, which is still valid, gives Great Britain important preferential rights in Tibet which she can only exercise by virtue of relations of some sort or other with a Tibetan Government. Our rights, obtained at Lhasa, postulate the existence of Tibetan rule. If the Tibetan Government has sucessfully thrown off the Chinese yoke the natural policy for Great Britain would seem to be to recognise settled facts, and appoint a diplomatic agent at Lhasa. Such a course would involve a modification of the Anglo-Russian Convention, which in various other respects is already obsolete. Nowhere on the Indian frontier is our position more anomalous than in regard to Tibet. British policy must be shaped to meet the new conditions, and cannot for ever remain passively clinging to arrangements which are a manifest fiction.

The North-Eastern Frontier of India is entirely different in character from the North-Western Frontier. The bare, brown mountains of the country of the Pathans are replaced on the North-East by the foothills of the Himalayas, clothed in almost impenetrable jungle, and visted by torrential rainfall. The tribesmen are of primitive type, plainly of Mongoloid extraction, and armed with bows and arrows and other weapons of a bygone age. The great change visible on the North-Eastern Frontier its problems are ceasing to have a local character and have become part of larger questions. The restlessness of the Tibetanas and the Chinese makes it necessary for us to define our rights and our boundaries more clearly. Part of the North-Eastern Frontier has to this day never been properly demarcated upon the spot. The growing frequency of minor expeditions has led to the suggestion that our whole system of dealing with this frontier must eventually be transformed. Counsels of perfection are plentiful on the North-Eastern Frontier, as on the North West. It is argued that we must gradually seek to establish uniform control, and carry our rule right up to our political frontier. The task is not an easy one, and it is doubtful whether it is worth while to establish a settled administration through thousands of miles of sparsely inhabited and almost trackless forests.

THE WEATHER.

RAIN FAIRLY GENERAL ALONG THE WEST COAST.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, June 14.

The intensity of the Arabian Sea current has decreased, but the Bay current continues fairly active. Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam, Bengal, Central India and the East; fairly general in Burma, Bihar, and Orissa, the Central Provinces and the West Coast; local in the United Provinces.

The principal amounts of rainfall are:—Kyaukpyu, three inches; Akyab, four; Cherrapunji, ten; Dhubri, Cox's Bazar, Jalpaiguri, three; Chittagong, five; Narayangunj, Naya Dumka, one; Barisal, Jessore, Bogra, two; Mymensingh, Dinapur, Purnea, one-and-half; Benares, two; Bahraich, three; Jubbulpore and Pendra, two; Seoni and Pachmarhi, one; Ratnagiri, one-and-half.

The depression over Bengal moved in a north-westerly direction, and is now over Bihar. It will probably continue to travel along the Gangetic Plain and give moderate to heavy rain in its neighbourhood.

The Mail steamer which arrived at Bombay yesterday experienced normal monsoon conditions in the Arabian Sea

Forecast:—Increase in rainfall in Bihar.

MONSOON AT LUCKNOW.

LUCKNOW, June 14.

The monsoon has apparently arrived here. There has been no burst to speak of and no high winds, thunder, or lightning. On Thursday over an inch of rain fell, and on Friday nearly three-quarters of an inch. It is cloudy to-day.

Our Bhaonagar correspondent writes:—The weather is now clear this side. 4 inches and 62 cents of rain has fallen at Bhownagar, at Palitana 8 inches, 22 inches of rain has fallen on Dhasa.

ANOTHER DISTURBANCE FORMING OVER THE BAY.

SIMLA, June 15.

There has been a general decrease in rainfall in north-west India, where the depression is giving moderate to heavy rain. The chief amounts are: Tavoy, three inches; Kyaupyu and Akyab, nine; Cox's Bazar, seven; Chittagong and Barisal, three; Dinapur, six; Hazaribagh and Gaya, three; Purnia and Payna five; Darjeeling, seven; Gorakhpur, two.

The shallow depression over North-east India has hardly moved and is slowly filling up. There has been marked decrease in the activity of the Arabian Sea current, but there is little change in the Bay current. There are indications of the formation of another disturbance over the head of the Bay.

Forecast: Decrease in rainfall in North-east India.

RAINFALL STATISTICS.

IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.	Esplanade.	St G's. Hospl
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.
Previously registered	10 81	10 82	9 95
Sunday, 15th June	0 00	0 00	0 00
Total.....	10 81	10 82	9 95
Same date last year.	0 00	0 00	0 00

Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

KEMP & CO., LD., CUMBALLA HILL.

Rainfall up to 8 a. m.
June 15.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total to date. 1911	Corpdg. Total. 1912.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.
Cumballa Hill,	0 00	6 61	0 85

BOOT FACTORY AT SION.

Registered Rainfall.

24 hours ending 8 a.m. of the 14th June: In cts. Nil

Total up-to-date: In. cts. 9 1

Appended is Saturday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India, based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Bushire 13th	86·3	80·0	...	...
Jask 13th ...	102·3	81·3	...	...
Muskat 13th ...	100·3	82·1	...	...
Multan ..	103·3	84·0	...	0·27
Rawalpindi ..	93·9	70·1	...	3·03
Lahore ..	96·4	75·2	...	1·05
Sirsa ...	100·3	75·5	...	0·10
Ambala ...	92·5	72·9	...	4·00
Delhi ..	92·5	78·8	...	2·57
Agra ...	96·0	79·5	...	0·19
Mainpuri ...	9·8	77·6	...	0·18
Jhansi ...	93·6	73·5	0·34	0·43
Cawnpore ...	91·7	79·4	0·09	0·41
Allahabad ...	93·1	78·0	...	2·34
Jacobabad ...	...	...	...	...
Karachi ...	91·0	82·5	...	...
Ajmer ...	94·1	81·2	...	1·66
Jaipur ...	98·2	77·1	...	2·55
Kotah ...	97·6	84·6	...	0·58
Bhuj ...	96·5	80·5	...	2·47
Dwarka ...	88·3	82·2	...	1·95
Verawal ...	85·6	83·4	...	6·34
Rajkot ...	97·1	74·3	...	4·69
Bhavnagar Para.	95·0	78·3	...	4·75
Surat ...	88·4	80·6	...	10·22
Ahmedabad ...	99·6	80·2	...	2·50
Deesa ...	99·8	80·4	...	0·60
Neemuch ...	93·9	76·0	...	1·15
Indore ...	87·1	71·1	0·09	0·45
Jubbulpore ...	85·3	73·3	2·10	6·20
Saugor ...	87·2	74·1	0·16	3·89
Hoshangabad ...	92·6	77·4	0·06	1·83
Khandwa ...	88·7	77·1	...	3·85
Akola ...	87·2	75·5	0·02	1·58
Amraoti ...	90·8	71·8	0·26	3·69
Nagpur ...	83·6	75·8	0·10	0·97
Chanda ...	82·5	75·5	0·21	2·82
Raipar ...	87·7	77·6	0·10	1·83
BOMBAY ...	88·8	81·9	0·01	6·79
Ratnagiri ...	85·3	76·9	1·42	15·79
Mormugao ...	86·0	77·2	0·58	16·83
Karwar ...	84·7	77·5	1·12	18·28
Malegaon, ...	93·9	75·6	...	2·36
Ahmednagar ...	86·8	71·5	...	5·72
Poona ...	84·0	74·2	...	6·61
Sholapur ...	88·3	74·1	...	1·12
Bijapur ...	8·2	72·3	...	1·98
Belgaum ...	78·3	68·5	0·08	6·63
Aurangabad ...	91·9	73·2	...	2·03
Nizamabad (Indur) ...	95·9	75·7	...	1·36
Hyderabad ...	94·8	74·2	...	2·51
Mangalore ...	87·8	75·3	1·28	21·47
Calicut ...	82·8	78·1	0 67	19·90
Cochin ...	87·7	75·7	0·14	15·91
Colombo ...	86·5	80·0	...	4·10
Masulipatam ...	102·3	83·2	...	0·88
Bellary ...	95·0	76·3	...	0·84
Cuddapah ...	101·0	80·5	...	0·17
Madras ...	104·0	84·0	0·03	0·08
Bangalore ...	86·8	67·8	...	2·29
Coimbatore ...	88·4	72·8	...	0·31
Trichinopoly ...	98·6	80·3	...	0·32
Negapatam ...	100·7	82·2	...	0·59

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 14th June, 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is in defect.

The United Provinces.—Jhansi reports 0·34" of rain. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Day temperature has risen but is still in defect; night temperature continues below normal also.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are moderately clouded at Karachi and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in defect in the northern half of Rajputana and in excess in the southern half. Maximum temperature is in defect in east Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity is normal. Maximum temperature is in defect in west Central India and south Gujarat but has risen and is now normal elsewhere.

The Central Provinces.—Fairly general rain has fallen; Jubbulpore has had 2·10," Saugor 0·16," Amraoti 0·36," Nagpur 0·10," Chanda 0·21" and Raipur 0·10". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Maximum temperature is in moderate to large defect; minimum temperature is also below normal at some stations.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Ratnagiri has had 1·42." Mormugao 0·58," and Karwar 1·12." Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The moisture in the air and temperature are equal to the average

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in slight defect. Maximum temperature is in defect at Poona and Sholapur.

General Remarks.—There has been an increase in the rainfall on the west Coast of the Peninsula between Ratnagiri and Calicut but a decrease over the rest of the reporting area. No rain has been reported from the region to the west of a line joining Bombay and Mainpuri while in the Bombay Deccan precipitation has been insignificant. In the Central Provinces rainfall though still fairly general has decreased in amount and in the United Provinces, Jhansi is the only station reporting rainfall of importance. The Bay branch of the monsoon appears to have been temporarily withdrawn from the United Provinces.

Fairly general rain is likely on the west Coast of the Peninsula and some showers in the Central Provinces and the adjacent parts of the United Provinces. A slight decrease in the amount of rainfall is possible on the west Coast.

Erratum.—In the summary for yesterday under "General Remarks" paragraph 1, line 1, after "in the neighbourhood" add "of Surat."

STANDARD BAROMETER READINGS.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F, and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a. m., (Standard Time), on the 14th June, 1913, was 29·898 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships, the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by ·013 inch for every 5 degrees, according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the Aneroid, no temperature correction is needed, but for comparison at 80° F all aneroid readings should be increased by ·138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer, either mercurial or Aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a. m (Standard Time), the ship's barometer reading should be increased by ·010 inch for every 10 feet of this height, to make it comparable with the observator barometer reading given above.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

SPRING OIL SEEDS.

Third and Final Forecast of Spring Oilseed Crops of Bihar and Orissa, 1912-13.

[On average of the five years ending 1910-11 the area under linseed, rape, and mustard, in the territory to which this forecast relates represents about 18·0 and 9·8 per cent. of the total area under these crops in British India.]

Character of the season and condition of the crop.—Oilseeds are chiefly grown in Bihar and Chota Nagpur. The rainfall in September was in defect in all districts except Puri. In October also it was below the normal in all districts except Balasore, Puri, and Singhbhum, the defect being well marked in Bihar, the greater part of Chota Nagpur and Angul. Sowings began in normal time generally in Bihar and Orissa, but somewhat late in Chota Nagpur. Weather conditions were generally unfavourable at the sowing period for want of sufficient moisture in the soil. There was, however, sufficient and good rainfall on the 31st October, and 1st and 2nd November, which improved prospects. The rainfall in the 3rd week of November was also generally beneficial. There was no rain in December or in January, except a few showers in Chota Nagpur, and considerable damage was done to the oilseed crops ripe for harvest in Hazari-bagh. Some damage was also done to the crops in several districts of Bihar. Insects also did some injury in parts of the Sonthal Parganas.

Area sown.—The total area sown with different kinds of oilseeds, excepting *til* is estimated at 1,733,700 acres against 1,844,500 acres last year. The decrease is due to unfavourable weather conditions at the time of sowing.

Outturn—From Appendix I it will be seen that Saran, Champaran, Bhagalpur, and Valasore, estimate a normal crop. In five districts the crop is between 90 to 98 per cent., in five other districts between 80 to 86 per cent., and the three distrits 75 to 79 per cent. Monghyr and Sambalpur report a crop of 65 and 64 per cent., respectively, which Palamau and Hazari-bagh return a low outturn of 58 and 52 per cent., respectively.

According to the estimates of the district officers, the total outturn of the different oilseed crops (excepting til) for the whole province work out to 85 per cent., of the normal against 90 per cent. estimated in the second forecast. It appears from the district report that the outturn has been under estimated in some districts, in view of the damage said to have been caused by the rainfall in February. It is probable, however, that the outturn will not be less than 90 per cent. of the normal. Taking 6 maunds per acre as the normal rate of yield for linseed, rape, and mustard, and 4 1-4 maunds per acre for other oilseeds, the gross yield of all the spring oilseed works out to 315,400 tons against 373,900 tons last year.

WHEAT.

Third and Final Forecast of the Wheat Crop of Bihar and Orissa, 1912-13.

[On an average of the five years ending 1910-11 the area under wheat in the territory to which the forecast relates represents about 4.4 per cent. of the total area under wheat in India.

The ratio of the irrigated wheat acreage to total wheat acreage (a) in British India and (b) in the territory, now reported on has, in the five years ending 1910-11, averaged (a) 40 per cent., and (b) 17.9 per cent. respectively.]

Character of the season.—The crop is cultivated chiefly in Bihar and also in Hazari-bagh and Palamau. Though the rainfall in September and October was generally in defect, sowings of the crop were generally normal except in Shahabad, Hazaribagh, and Palamau, where they were somewhat late. On the 31st October, and on 1st and 2nd November, there was sufficient rainfall which helped sowings, and did much good to the crop. The rainfall received in the 3rd week of November was also helpful to the crop. December was dry, and, in January, there was no rain except a few light showers in Chota Nagpur. The rainfall in February was generally heavy for the time of the year, especially in Chota Nagpur, and slight damage appears to have been done to the wheat crop in some districts.

Area sown.—The total area sown with the crop this year is estimated at 1,280,900 acres against 1,285,200 acres of last year. The total normal area is reported to be 1,219,300 acres.

Outturn.—From Appendix I, it will be seen that Saran and Bhagalpur report a crop of 108 and 111 per cent. respectively. Champaran, Muzaffarpur, the Sonthal Parganas, Cuttack, and Sambalpur, report a normal crop, while the remaining wheat-growing districts report less than a normal crop varying from 62 per cent. to 92 per cent.

According to the estimates of the District Officers, the outturn of the crop for the whole Province works out to 90 per cent. of the normal against 94 per cent. worked out in the second forecast, the decrease being attributed in Saran, Monghyr, and Hazaribagh, to the heavy rainfall in February. But the outturn appears to have been underestimated in some districts. In spite, therefore, of the slight damage caused by the rainfall in February, the outturn will, in my opinion, be not less than 95 per cent. Accepting 95 per cent. as the outturn of the crop, the gross yield works out to 531,500 tons against 556,600 tons last year.

Food stocks, and prices of food-grains.—The outturn of the three harvests was below the normal in all the districts except Saran, Muzaffarpur, Cuttack, and Manbhum, where it was almost equal to the average and Purnea, Balasore, and Singhbhum, where it was above the average. The food stocks of the previous harvests are reported to been plentiful in all the districts except Balasore, Hazari-bagh, Ranchi, Palamau, Singhbhum, and parts of Angul. During the year the prices of food-grains generally ruled higher than usual.

Exports of wheat into Calcutta from this Province during the eleven months from April 1912 to February 1913 amounted to 1,281,138 maunds against 1,564,752 maunds for the corresponding period of last year.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

(*Continued from page* 6.)

in the army, but this was already known. The real question is whether the present state of the law, or the present courage of the Government, permits of radical action against such organisations as the Confederation Generale du Travail and the "Lee Sou du Soldat," or whether the result will merely be the prosecution of the most notorious leaders.

THE ROMANOFF TERCENTENARY.

St. Petersburg, May 28. On Wednesday night the Czar and Czarina, with the Czarevich, and his sisters, and other members of the Imperial family, left for Nijni Novgorod, where sixteen steamships were in readiness to convey them and their suites along the Volga to Kostroma, for the tercentenary celebrations. The Czar and his family travelled on board the palatial steamship "Czar Michael Feodorovich." In honour of the Imperial visit triumphal arches even erected on all the quays, and loyal messages of welcome have been formed of white stones on the sloping banks of the river. Illuminations and entertainments for the people had been arranged on a lavish scale. Before reaching Kostroma, the Imperial party land and drove along the new road to the Impatieff monastery, following the same route as the Moscovite deputation took in 1613, when it offered the throne to Michael Feodorovich, the first of the Romanoff dynasty, who had taken refuge in that monastery The Imperial tour will conclude at Moscow, its climax being a procession through the streets to the Kremlin. The Czar and the Grand Dukes will ride on horseback, while the Czarina, the Czarevich, and his sisters, the Grand Duchesses, will drive in open carriages, escorted by Cossacks and Hussars. It is announced to-day that the windows along the route will be allowed to be open, but that all aeroplane sheds must be closed.

HYDERABAD NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, June 13.

Owing to the Railway strike which has since come to an end, H. H. the Nizam had to abandon his projected trip to Poona but it is now intended to visit Ajmere and other cities 'en route' after the marriage of his sister to Nawab Lutfuddin Khan Bahadur which is fixed to take place on the 29th June current.

Mr. Brian Egerton, C. I. E., the Controller-General of Paigas, is expected to arrive from Ootacamund this evening and take charge of his office to-morrow morning. The other officials will all be in by the 17th instant.

Dr. Siraj-ul-Hasan having been appointed one of the judges of H. H. the Nizam's High Court of Judicature, has been succeeded by Mr. Hasan Lutafi as Director of Public Instruction. The latter is a member of the Indian Civil Service and comes here with a high reputation. Under him the educational department is bound to make for progress.

Last night the Nizam Club held its annual dinner in honour of H. H. the Nizam's birthday. There was a goodly number at table and H. E. Nawab Salar Jung presided.

RAILWAY RECEIPTS.

SIND LIGHT RAILWAYS, LD.

The approximate earnings for the week ending 24th May 1913, were Rs. 5,255 making the total earning for the period 1st April 1913, to 24th May 1913, Rs. 3,43,327.

Total for the corresponding week of the previous year ...Rs. 3,743
Total for the corresponding period of the previous year ...Rs. 80,038

EN PASSANT.

Forbes Robertson, of whom mention was made in the last instalment of these notes, is the most recent subject of the honour of knighthood, and few people who are familiar with the stage during the past thirty years or so, and the achievements of its more prominent stars, will cavil at the mark of distinction. It is now the fashion to single out, here and there, a member of the Dramatic profession, who is usually a successful actor-manager to boot, for the conference of a knighthood, the precedent having been created with the dubbing of the late Henry Irving, and one can scarcely hazard a guess on whom the gentle pat will next descend. When one contemplates on the tendencies of the present age to make idols of stage favourites his reflections are apt to receive a rude shock when they dwell on the fact that numerous lights of the Drama of the past, both from a literary point of view as well as from the histrionic aspect truly strutted and fretted their hour upon the stage and then were heard no more as far as any attribute of permanent social emblazonment was concerned. Robertson (the gifted sire of the above named), Henry J. Byron, might be well named among Dramatists, while the list of exponents of the higher walks of the Drama, whose reputation from every aspect would bear favourable comparison with the best of the favoured ones of these times, is large, and, for the purposes of these presents, sacred from any invidious mention.

The bestowal of a baronetcy on Mr. J. M. Barrie, though admittedly a well deserved tribute to one of the most popular and brilliant novelists of the day, might appear to the man in the street one of those inscrutable strokes of appreciation that mark once or twice in an era the steep and stony path of literature. Put the names of, perhaps, a score of other writers that could be named in a hat it might be considered equally hard lines for the nineteen that would miss the prize in the drawing for an hour that had to be given away. There have not been many instances where the higher distinction, marked in this case, has been conferred on a Novelist, and it is a matter of congratulation that appreciation falls where, to say the least there is wide world popularity. And history repeats itself in the assumption that all other things equal, and with the proverbial Scotsman in the running, the casting vote is not a matter of much speculation. There has been some amount of gossip on the consistency of Tree's Sir Peter Teazle, an impersonation that must, in comparison to the demands of the majority of characters, this great actor has shone in, be a little bit of a pic-nic. The gossip, or controversy, when it turns to this harder nut, has arisen from the fact that the husband of Lady Teazle, in the present revival, is represented as a man in his prime at fifty, and not as an old bachelor in the literal sense of the word. Sheridan puts the words, that carries the assumption of age, in the mouth of Sir Peter himself, and this with the one or two references to age by the gay young heroine, might suggest that the Daramatist really intended that the disparity of years should be marked. Probably the majority of portrayers of the character of the old baronet followed the idea, but Sir Beerhohm Tree is not the first, in my memory, who has departed from the traditional rendering, if it amounts to such) for one or two in my experience of the stage endowed the character with the vigour of the eminently well preserved man of the presents actor's notion, making the reading before us confirmatory rather than dictatory.

One may wonder somewhat that the eminent actor referred to did not assume the part of Joseph Surface wherein there is more scope for the display of dramatic genius than in Sir Peter. The original holder of this accepted par-excellent type of polished hypocrites was Joseph Palmer, and I have somewhere or other come across a record of the representation of the play where the main interest was centred on this (almost now forgotten) Actor's finished rendering. Of the more celebrated Sir Peters the Farrens, pore and fils, must be reckoned in the first place. I saw the latter in the part, and a few others, the late Herman Vezin for instance, but the part fitted Farren like a glove. I remember seeing a capital rendering by the late Jas. B. Ferrel who, as I notice, an urgrateful play-going public have allowed to lie in an unmarked grave in the local cemetery for the past ten years. And yet, incidentally, this worthy as a youth, or scarcely more, immortalised several of the most popular songs of fifty years ago.

While on the subject of revivals, I notice that splendid adaptation of Sardou "Nos Intimes" "Diplomacy" is on the boards. Can any of your readers go back with me to the triumphs of the Bancrofts at the Prince of Wale's theatre about 1877, when this play was first produced? If so he will sympathise with a somewhat estatic mention of the production and agree that the caste which included the Bancrofts, Arthur Cecil, the Kendois, Hare, Kemble, among others, could scarcely be equalled in any decade. Bancroft was certainly the most business-like and successful Actor-manager of that period. The Tottenham Court Road house had fallen upon evil times, but under his auspices became the most fashionable resort in London, and in time, too small for the following of the high class fare provided. Similar luck accompanied the venture to the old Haymarket which had experienced a chequered career season after season under the veteran Buckstone's management. In a former note, I referred to the little rift in the lute in connection with the reorganisation of this theatre, when the old "pittites" rose in mutiny at the curtailment of their former priveleges, a sore that was soon healed. The popularity of the Bancroft dispensation never waned, and when retirement came, it was with a backing of perhaps the most substantial fortune ever made on the stage. While referring to the earlier company, my memory dwells on a revival of Boucicault's chef d'ouvre "London Assurance" the most rollicking of comedies, in which I remember particularly Mrs. Kendal as "Lady Gay Spanker", and that inimitable representative of drollery, George Honey, as "Mark Meddle". Mrs. Kendal in taking up the part named rather stepped out of the groove, with which she had been the more generally associated, but it would have been difficult to conceive a brighter and more attractive rendering of the character which almost stands by itself in modern Comedy. Indeed it seems something of a wonder that this play is not more often revived. Perhaps our local Amateurs will turn their attention to it as possessing all round facilities for the exercise of talent generally, while free from the reproach of being a one horse show which is sometimes a bar to the cheerful progress of things on the Amateur stage. The Press seems to have been unanimous in its deprecation of the handling of the recent Railway strike by the leaders of the Society which affects to control the interior economic problems of labour in the Indian Railway world. The engineering of the strike throughout was singularly effete, and it is probable that the Society referred to will have received a set-back to its influence, from which it may be hard to recover. Indeed, this assumption may become a truism if the Railway authorities take time by the forelock, remedy the few glaring grievances of the situation, and then go strong for the formation of a conciliatory Board to deal with vexed questions to which at all times huge organisations are more or less subject.

Probably the majority of men, especially on other than the Railway system particularly concerned, were ignorant of the extent of the alleged grievances, while, as we know, a large proportion of railway employees in India have no interest in the Society at all. So that the mandate which went forth for a general strike fell flat. It had its effect to some extent, of course. Restlessness was apparent along the line, and one came across groups here and there that had really gone out, and one might well ask, what went they out to see, or to do? Even to be shaken as a reed in the wilderness by one another's arguments. In one place there was counter influence in the person of local Mill manager, probably used, at one period or another to realise discontent in good old Lancashire and able to find a vocabulary to deal with it,—who took it on himself to tell a few wavering spirits that their last state would probably be worse than their first, quite a logical conclusion as matters were going,—while another deprecatory argument obtained in the idea of a leading Freemason that strikes were opposed to that "good order of society" enjoined by the Order (I belive I quote correctly) which in turn might have served a useful purpose; for it is well known that this Fraternity appeals largely to the more influential Railway employees. However that may be the agitation has fizzled out, and, let it be hoped, the awakening may be tempered by consideration and sympathy where these are really needed.

LE TATILLON.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

MONOTONOUS HOUSES.

"It's is a nice house, but so monotonous," exclaimed a clever woman the other day when discussing a friend's abode, and though it seems a queer adjective to apply to house it was most apt in this particular instance. If you think it over it describes many homes. We hear a great deal nowadays about the necessity for frequent change of air and scenery, but how many people realise that a certain amount of change within the four walls that you call home is not only charming, but most beneficial and refreshing to the spirit? Do you not know many monotonous houses where the pictures have hung in the same spaces for years and years, where the couch is always in the same spot, the curtains are merely renewed, not changed; the very flower vases stand on exactly the same spot on the same table winter and summer; the centre-piece on the dinner-table is the same in November as in May? Even if the opening of summer brings with it an upheaval of spring cleaning for a few days or the paper-hangers or whitewashers are requisitioned, directly cleanliness is assured back go the pictures in the same places; no rearrangement of the furniture is ever dreamed of, no change of any kind attempted. Probably the same kind of wall-paper or paint has been chosen. If the furniture has been re-upholstered the same hue has been selected, the same kind of loose covers have been fitted. Is not this most ridiculous conservatism?

Every woman should try and get a reasonable amount of change into her house. Let her stand and throughly survey her home. Is there any real reason why the head of the house when seated at dinner should always face the severe-visaged great-aunt on the wall, or she gaze at a pair of Chinese vases year in and year out when sitting beside the fire? Certain pieces, of heavy furniture have to stand in certain spaces but is there any unalterable law that controls the rets of the apartment? A piano, for instance, need not always stand against a wall. It may go across a corner or jut out into the room, and be all the better for it. And though some housewives may exclaim: "If I alter the furniture it won't be comfortable," do they know until they have tried it? The woman who never feels any necessity to move furniture, etc., has no imagination. There is a great deal of pleasure to be derived from household experiments.

Let woman try some new kind of curtains some new colour scheme for her bedroom or drawing-room; let her exchange some of the pictures from one room to another. Then if a woman can afford it, she should buy something new now and then for the home: a bit of old silver, a piece of choice china or glass, an occasional chair, a watercolour drawing. Because your house is adequately furnished do not neglect to enrich and enliven it. Avoid, as though it were the plague a monotonous house.

A NEW PROFESSION.

A new and lucrative profession for women is beginning to be adopted in England, that of the woman interpreter. It bids fair to ourival many others and already in Continental cities the duly sworn woman interpreter, holding a diploma, is a familiar figure at great legal cases, in the law courts, and in private houses. It is rumoured that posts of dragoman or interpreter to foreign Embassies, hitherto monopolished by men, will be open to female competition in the future. A thorough knowledge of one or more foreign languages is indispensable, and a difficult examination must be passed. Some women prefer to specialise on one foreign language, others aim at becoming polyglot, while again others choose to become interpreters to the deaf and dumb. An officially certified woman interpreter can command high fees. In all cases they are bound by oath to interpret absolutely correctly the penalty for not doing so being a very heavy one In these days of mechanical music agirl with a musical ear should turn her attention to the study of languages, for in all probability she will possess great aptitude for the same and could turn it to far better account than the study of music in the present day. Correct translation is by no means an easy thing, and should be well practised in the schoolroom and continued after leaving it.

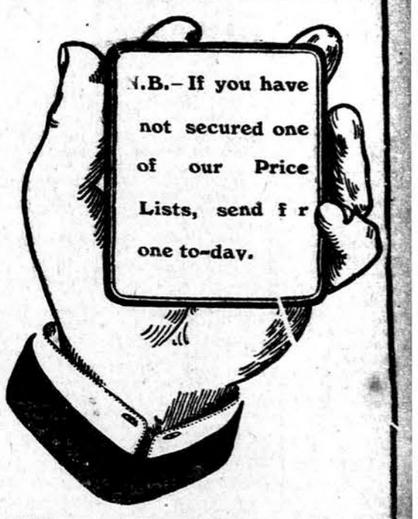
Surry County Council have declined to make any contribution towards the purchase of the Crystal Palace for the Nation.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Returns of cases of plague in Bombay City reported from 6 a.m. on the 13th June to 6 a.m. on the 14th June:—

	Attacks.	Deaths.
Total.....	1	1
Total mortality from all causes	...	72

The Only Firm in the East with an Up-to-Date CLEANING PLANT.



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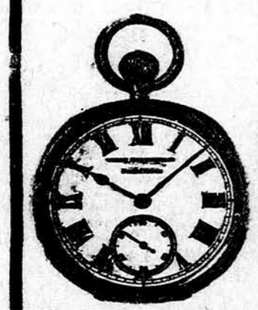

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A high-class three-quarter plate watch.
17" SIZE, KEYLESS LEVER.
GUARANTEED FOR THREE YEARS.

DESCRIPTION:—Gilt, three-quarter plate, keyless lever movement, jewelled with 15 rubies; real compensation balance and tempered flat hair spring; most accurate timekeeper. The gold cases are of good medium weight, well finished in every particular; plain, engine-turned or engraved.

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Also in hunting and ½ hunting cases at proportionate rates. Write for our fully illustrated catalogue.

Open-face Case, full size.

WEST END WATCH Co.,
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MADRAS AGENTS:—
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MADRAS

KARACHI AGENTS:—
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KARACHI.

REGENERATION OF THE TURKISH EMPIRE.

PROBLEM OF REFORMS.

Count Leon Ostrorog wired from Constantinople on Monday May 26—His Imperial Highness the Crown Prince, Youssouf Izzeddin Effiendi, has honoured me with an audience, and was pleased to accord me on the subject of the reform question. The Prince, after the first words of welcome, made on his own initiative the following declaration:

"The question of the reforms is a vital matter for the Empire. I do not wish to go back upon such a painful subject as our woes. But they have, to a great extent, been brought about by the lack of sufficiently methodical and persevering reforms. In order to avoid calamities in the future, and, on the contrary, to ensure security, calm, and prosperity, for the Empire, the only remedy is to undertake general reforms and to pursue them to the end."

The prince spoke in Turkish. He knows French, and appreciates all the finest points of the language. But he prefers to speak Turkish, and always makes use of that tongue with an interlocutor who knows it. Consequently, it was in Turkish that I ventured to put forward an indispensable question.

"Dare I beg your Imperial Highness to formulate a concrete opinion upon the nature of the reforms which you deem to be so necessary?"

The Prince replied immediately:

"From what are we suffering? It is from being in all branches of the administration fifty years and perhaps more behind Europe. For, if my father, the Sultan Abdul Aziz, and his enlightened predecessors, far from being systematically hostile to culture and progress, like Sultan Abdul Hamid, worked with all their power to assist the progress of the empire, they did not, unfortunately, succeed in realising all their designs. To reform means to continue their work, to endeavour to make up the time that has been lost, to bring Turkey in all branches of the administration up to the level of progress in every direction to which Europe, never ceasing to advance, had attained during our fatal years of inertia. To reform is to do what has been done so well by Japan."

FOREIGN AID ESSENTIAL.

"From these last words I am, doubtless to understand that your Imperial Highness regards it as opportune to make an appeal for the collaboration of foreigners in this work of reform?"

"I do not regard it as opportune; I regard it as indispensable. Have I not said that it is a question of making up the time that has been lost? It must naturally be made up at quickly as possible, and the simplest method of doing this is to obtain the assistance of those who have not remained behindhand, because they have had the good fortune to live in countries which have never lost time. There is no need to make this a question of ridiculous and altogether false amour propre. Is not one of the most celebrated and beautiful precepts of our Prophet: 'Go and seek wisdom, even if it is in China?' And do Peter the Great, the Khedive Mehemet Ali, and more recently the Japanese, occupy a humiliating place in history, because they sought in foreign culture the secret of the greatness of their countries? Quite the contrary. It is, indeed, their proudest title of glory to have conceived this idea so intelligently, and realised it with such energy."

RACE AND RELIGION.

"May I be permitted to hazard the observation that in Turkey the questions of reforms is complicated by questions of different religions and races? Thus there is the Armenian question and the Arab question."

"Do not speak to me of these questions" the Prince replied eagerly. "They have been our misfortune for too long a time. My grandfather the Sultan Mahomed said there ought not to be any religious question except at the mosque, the church, and the synagogue. There you have the truth. We must become a modern State. You cannot call it a modern State where everybody is not absolutely free, and perfectly equal outside all questions of religion.

"It is the same with the race question. Please understand me. I do not wish to convey by this that the traditions of a race are to be ignored, their customs offended, their language despised. The Arabs, for example, that illustrious and important element of the population, have their language. What more natural? In the first place that language is the vehicle of a marvellous literature. Could there possibly be anything more inconceivable than for us to refuse to respect a language which, setting aside its high historical and literary importance, is the very language of our religion? No. What I mean is something very different. I mean that in the Empire the race no more than the religion should not be the cause of an inferiority of any sort that it should always be the object of respect, and never an occasion of exclusion or scorn.

A BASELESS ACCUSATION.

"Nothing has caused me more irritation than learning that certain people have, it appears, dared to calumniate the other races by accusing them of being faithless to us in our misfortune. Nothing could be more unjust or more culpable than such an accusation. All our officers have loudly praised the courage of our Armenian soldiers many of whom remained on the field of battle while others have left the hospitals crippled for life. But has everybody forgotten what these unfortunate people suffered under Sultan Hamid? My heart bleeds every time I think of it. We have heavy obligations to fulfil towards the Armenians. But rest assured that for them the hour of security of justice, and of happiness must, and is, about to strike."

"It only remains for me to solicit permission to ask your Imperial Highness whether all these wise and noble thoughts are to have a prompt and effective realisation in practice."

The Prince briskly raised his head. "What reason," he replied "is there to doubt it? Everybody is in agreement. These ideals which I have expressed are identical with those of His Imperial Majesty the Sultan, and, if Mahmud Shefket Pasha has accepted the heavy burden of public affairs, it is because these some ideas constitute his programme and that of the Ministers who have consented to unite their efforts with his. I have often had the pleasure of seeing them and hearing them speak, and I find that their good will is thorough, while they may always be certain of meeting with the support of the dynasty for the execution of this programme. The reforms must, and shall, be carried out. On that point, I repeat, everybody is in agreement. And provided that Europe cordially lends us the support which she has promised, only a few years will suffice for Turkey to recover herself, and become in Asia an important factor of order, justice, and peace."

LORD LAMINGTON has accepted the presidency of the National Indian Association.

REUTER'S TELEGRAM CO.

The forty-ninth ordinary general meeting of the Shareholders, of Reuter's Telegram Co. was held at Winchester House, Old Broad Street, London, E. C., on the 28th day of May. The Hon. Mark F. Napier (Chairman of the Company presided.

In moving the adoption of the report, the Chairman said:—

The most important matter with which we have had to deal is the Balkan War. This has not been an easy task by any means owing to the rigid censorship exercised by the military authorities. The Bulgarians more especially excelled themselves in this direction. Nor were the Turks much behindhand, for I recall that in a telegram from Constantinople which we published in November last it was stated that "greater precautions have been taken to prevent correspondents and sightseers from visiting the lines." Mounted gendarmes are employed in running down unauthorised persons and in sending them back "towards the city. Gendarmes are even posted at the city gates to prevent the exit of the unduly inquisitive." Nevertheless, we were able to make a satisfactory service on the whole, thanks to our long-standing relations with allied agencies and to the effective co-operation of our own correspondents at the various capitals. To our representative at Cettinje we are especially indebted for he sent the first news of the declaration of war by Montenegro. Upon one thing we can most heartily congratulate ourselves, which is, that, foreseeing from what took place at the time of the Russo-Japanese War, that the day of the special war correspondent had passed, we did not incur the useless expense of sending special correspondents, at what would have been enormous expense to the headquarters of the various armies. The experience of others proved that had we incurred this serious outlay we should have been heavy losers. It is true that we were not able to make much money, but, on the other hand, we succeeded in covering our expenses, more or less. Our Cettinje Correspondent, already referred to, also gave us the first news of the capture of Scutari. In this connection we have also to thank our correspondents at Belgrade, Sofia, Vienna and Constantinople.

You will not have failed to notice the complete service which we supplied to the papers regarding the Peace Conference in London in December and January last. For this we are indebted to our chief representative at Constantinople, who came to London for the purpose, and to the at all times energetic and capable member of the Head Office Staff, whose special function it is to keep in touch with diplomatic and official circles. And I trust you will allow me to add here a meed of praise to our Editorial Staff at the Head Office, and more especially to our invaluable Chief Editor, for the work they have done.

Our greatest success, however, in the deparment of news was with the account of the attempt on the life of the Viceroy, with which we were absolutely alone for many hours, the Government receiving the intelligence first through our medium. For this success, as for many others in the past, we have to thank our Correspondent with the Government of India, who took incredible pains to score a success on this occasion.

I will not weary you with a recital of other feats on the part of our representatives but I may mention that we were ahead of all competitors with the election of M. Poincare as President of the French Republic, and the deplorable assassination of the King of Greece. If we lay stress upon these successes, it is in order to convince you that with all our activities, the News Branch commands and receives our undiminished attention.

I congratulate the members on the satisfactory figures submitted to them to-day and on the dividend which we are able to declare. The Reserves have been brought up to £152,000, while the Rebuilding Reserve Fund now stands at £18,000. "It is not always," as Baron de Reuter says, "fine feathers which make fine birds," and we have often solaced ourselves with this reflection whenever we have had to listen to depreciatory remarks regarding the home of Reuter's. But we are making provision—and a large provision is necessary—for the day when we shall be able to make the habitation of the Company better correspond with its prestige and importance. This may be delayed somewhat, however, as our Amsterdam Agent has put in a claim for larger accommodation there, which may necessitate a considerable draft on the fund in question.

It having been represented to us by our Banking Manager that the development of his department was impeded by the name of the Company, probable customers objecting that we were a telegram enterprise, we have decided to propose to you the formation of a separate Company, with a nominal capital of £1,000,000, of which amount £510,000 would be issued in fully paid shares to Reuter's Telegram Company, who would thus retain absolute control of the new bank. No change in the adminstration as at present conducted is contemplated. A resolution giving effect to this project will be submitted to you to-day.

NEW CHARGE AGAINST MR. ARTHUR NEWTON.

A new charge was brought against Mr. Arthur Newton, solicitor, at Bow Street on May 22nd after the magistrate had decided to commit him for trial with Mr. Berkeley Bernard Bennett, land agent, on the charge of conspiring with Count Andor Festetics to defraud Dr. Hans Thorsch of £23,000. He was now charged with misappropriating £300.

Mr. Muir, who prosecuted, said, that in December last two men named Grose and McKay were charged with keeping a gaming-house, and Mr. Newton was paid £290 to defend them. Later Mr. Newton was given an additional £1,000 as indemnity for a man who became bail for them. The result of the case was that Grose and McKay were each fined £500 and costs. Mr. Newton was to bring the money with him to the Court to pay the fines, but when the time arrived he said he had only £700. He paid the fine for Grose and obtained time for McKay, to pay the fine by offering himself as bail.

McKay, continued Mr. Muir, was released, but when the time for payment had expired a warrant was issued for his arrest and he had to borrow the money in order to pay it himself. Mr. Newton afterwards learnt that Grose and McKay had communicated with the police, and on May 14 he paid McKay the £300 with a sum of £50 for interest.

The case was adjourned.

DIABETES.

An interesting treaties dealing with causes, different stages and the most effective treatment of Diabettes, Hydrocele and Skin diseases, will be given away free to the readers of the "Bombay Gazette" on application to—A. Chatterji & Co., (B. G.) 108-2, Machuabazar Road, Calcutta.

HYDROCELE.

SCIENCE NOTES.

A PLANT WITH A 5,412-FOOT HEAD.

Work has begun on a hydro-electric power plant in Switzerland, which will use a water head of 5,412 feet. The water will be taken from the lake of Fully near Martigny in Canton Wallis. What such a head means, we may appreciate when considering that the pipe line will have to be constructed to withstand a pressure of 2,425 pounds per square inch at the lower end. The line will be about 2 3-4 miles long and the pipe will be from 19 11-16 to 23 5-8 inches in diameter insides, while the thickness will vary from 15-64 to 1 25-32 inches. The upper section will be of the well-known lapwelded type, while the pipes of the lower part will be seamless. The turbines will be of 15.000 horse-power. The plant is being constructed after the plans of Mr. Boucher of Lausaune.

CLOTH PINIONS.

In place of rawhide or paper for noiseles, shock-absorbing gearing, cloth or cotton fiber pinions are now being used with great satisfaction. The cloth is piled up between steel shrouds, subjected to a hydraulic pressure of several tons per square inch, and held in compression by threaded studs passing through both shrouds and filler. The teeth are then cut. The pinion is as strong as cast iron. The teeth are elastic enough to come to a good bearing across the full width of the face. They are not affected by atmospheric changes and are not damaged by contact with oil; infact they are soaked in oil to exclude moisture and furnish constant lubrication. Such gears have been designed for transmitting from 1-6 to 150 horse-power.

FROZEN COAL SHAFTS.

It was not until 1883, when Poetsch invented the "freezing method," that Holland's coal fields became of any practical value. The coal is found in the province of Limburg, and, what is more, the two mines near Kerkrade in that province were the very first coal mines operated in continental Europe in medieval times. When after 1860. the mining industry came to be more seriously considered and several concessions had been given out by the Dutch government it was found that the coal layers could not properly be reached, for in every place except in the two medieval mines near Kerkrade, where coal is encountered immediately under the solid rock, there is a stratum of drift sand that contains great quantities of water. This condition of things made it practically impossible to build the shafts which had to be of considerable depth for the coal layers are encountered at a depth of from 300 to 1,000 feet. The freezing method however, has successfully solved the problem and Holland now has a flourishing mining industry. On the spot where the shaft is to be dug from 25 to 30 borings are made down through the drift sand to the solid rock in a circle 5 feet larger in diameter than the projected shaft. Pipes are then sunk into these boreholes and through these is circulated, by powerful freezing machines, a chemical solution cooled down to minus 20 deg. Cent. In this way the drift sand containing the water is frozen as hard as a rock after the freezing machines have been working day and night for two months. In this frozen cylinder of sand a shaft is then dug and lined from bottom to top with strong segments of east iron securely soldered together with lead.

ELECTRIC SEARCHLIGHT FOR AIRSHIPS.

According to recent information electric searchlights operated by storage batteries are to be mounted on all the military airships in Germany. An arrangement similar to that employed on warships will allow two airships to communicate with each other by the use of luminous signals. The storage "batteries will be mounted in the forward nacelle." Thus equipped it is believed that airships may be employed for nocturnal attacks.

FREE RENEWAL OF TUNGSTEN LAMPS.

The manufacturers of tungsten incandescent lamps have decided to reduce the price of lamp after July 1st. A number of the large Edison companies are anxious to place tungsten lamps on the free renewal basis. It is considered probable that the opportunity to do so will be afforded by the reduction in the price of the lamps. This will place the tungsten lamp on the same basis as the carbon filament lamp, with which it is even now a serious competitor.

OZONE AND PINE TREES.

What is the reason that pine and fir trees, and others of the species, are surrounded, more than other trees, by ozone, and that therefore forests of the "needle-leaved" trees are so health-giving? It the theory of Prof. Lemstrom Helsingfors, is correct, this can now be explained; for the "needles" act on the atmosphere as generators of electricity so that the trees are always surrounded by electricity and consequently by ozone. Prof. Lemstorm began his researches in this direction by studying the uses of the spikes or "beards" of grain (wheat and rye) which he found to be generators of electricity which the plant requires for its proper development.

CONSTRUCTING AEROPLANES ON A SCIENTIFIC BASIS—

The Royal Aircraft Factory in Great Britain undertook last year a series of experiments on full-sized aeroplanes, with a view to improving their efficiency and stability. These experiments were carried out in a conjunction with aerodynamical researches at the British National Aero-Dynamical Laboratory. After calculating the results that would accrute to two different machines in the laboratory, various changes suggested were made to these machines, and the result was well night remarkable. With a Farnham biplane, fitted with the the same horse-power motor as before an additional load of 82 pounds was carried as against 80 pounds that laboratory calculation showed should be carried. In addition to this there was an increase of speed of from 37 miles per hour to 47.5. an increase in flexibility or speed variation of from 35 to 37 miles per hour to from 33 to 47.5 miles per hour; an increase of load of 10 per cent; an increase in climbing ability of 100 per cent; a very great increase in stability and ease of control, and a very great increase in total efficiency. The improvement in the Government biplane BL2 were very marked indeed. Whereas in the Military Aeroplane Competition last fall it was supposed to maintain an air speed of over 55 miles an hour, to climb at the rate of 200 feet per minute, to fly fully loaded for three hours, to glide at an angle of 1 in 6, to be capable of landing at 40 miles per hour, and to have a range of speed of 15 miles per hour. the results actually obtained were 72 miles per hour, 480 feet per minute 5 hours, 1 in 8, 40 miles per hour, and 32 miles per hour respectively.

ARE VEESUS SPARK WAVES.

The recent radio-telegraphic tests conducted between the scout cruiser "Salem" and the Arlington station have demonstrated that waves produced by the electric arc are less modified by absorption than waves produced by spark apparatus. Up a distance of about nine hundred miles there was very little to choose between the two types of waves. It was possible for the Arlington station to reach the "Salem" at a distance of 2,100 miles. But as the distance was increased over two thousand miles, it was found that the waves produced by the electric are showed a relatively increasing efficiency and possessed an energy much greater than those from the spark apparatus.

CADMIUM VAPOR LAMPS.

The mercury vapor lamp would be ideal were it not so deficient in red rays. It has been found that by operating the lamp at much higher temperatures in a quartz tube there is an increase in the emanation of red rays as compared with green and blue rays. But even under such conditions the light it gives does not possess enough red for ordinary commercial purposes. Efforts have been made to find a vapor which will give the desired spectrum. However, the desired end has now apparently been reached by Dr. Wolfke, who uses cadmium in the lamp. The vapor of cadmium gives an excess of red light when the temperature of the lamp is raised, but this is corrected by adding a small amount of mercury. It is stated that a lamp of 3,800 candle-power uses 620 watts.

BRIEF AND PITHY.

TENNYSON AND THE PAINTER.

Sir Hubert von Herkomer, R.A., who celebrated the completion of his sixty-fourth year, the other day, can tell many anecdotes of the eminent men who have sat to him (says the "Morning Post").

"Somewhere about 1879," he says, "before I became portrait-painter, I did some life-size water-colour portraits of celebrities. After a good deal of trouble, I got an invitation to see the late Lord Tennyson at his residence, near Freshwater.

"Getting to the station rather late, I left my things at the station, not knowing what sort of reception I might get. After I had been received by Mr. Hallam Tennyson, the present Lord Tennyson, old Tennyson came shuffling in—he had a shuffling way of walking because he was very near-sighted—and shook hands with me. 'I hate your coming,' he said, 'I cannot abide, sitting.' That did not seem very promising.

"However, after we had conversed for some time he said: 'Where are your things?" I explained, and, thereupon, he got up, rang the bell, and told a servant to fetch my luggage. 'You had better put up here,' he said. I felt I was getting on.

"At eleven o'clock I went to my room, still wondering whether I should succeed in my mission or not. Shortly afterwards there came a rap at the door, and I said: 'Come in.' I turned round, and saw Tennyson standing at the door. He said: 'I believe you are honest. Good night,' and thereupon departed.

"It was his way of making amends for the rather dubious way in which he had first met me."

"NO, BOMBS."

A City man had to send a box of stationery to a friend, and frivolously labelled it "No bombs." But (says the "Manchester Guardian") the office-boy was not to be taken in by an obvious trick of that kind. Having read his newspaper carefully of late and, being determined to get a reputation for both valour and discretion, he dropped the box into a bucket of water before bringing it to the notice of his superiors.

EVANGELIST'S RETROT.

Writing of home as the test of character Mr. G. W. E. Russell in "Half Lengths" quotes the evangelist. D. L. Moody, who when asked by a lady: "How am I to know whether I am converted or not?" aptly replied: "Ask your servants."

EGOTISM.

Douglas Jerrold, when he lived in Circus-road (says Mr. Alan Montgomery Eyre in "Saint John's Wood"), was supping with a party on sheep's heads. One of the men, enthusiastic over the dish, exclaimed: "Well, sheep's heads for ever, say I!" "There's egotism!" was Jerrold's retort.

"PRINCESS OF WALES."

An amusing slip was made at the jubilee dinner of the Newspaper Press Fund at the Whitehall Rooms. Sir Douglas Straight, in proposing a Royal toast, included the "Prince and Princess of Wales." After the laughter had ceased, Sir Douglas adroitly remarked that he hoped he was "only anticipating matters a little."

THEORY AND PRACTICE.

A Swedish Socialist, who was formerly a keen advocate of the sharing of property among the Poor people, (says the "Daily Mail") recently inherited an estate at Sormlandssocken. He has now changed his views, and notice boards on his land state that trespassers will be prosecuted and fined.

HOW MANY SCOTSMEN ARE ENOUGH?

Sir James Crichton-Browne, (says the "Liverpool Post"), can tell a good story against his countrymen. When he was in Jamaica, some years ago, yearning for the society of "a brither Scot," he asked a coloured gentleman if there were many Scotsmen to be found in the island. "Not many," replied the native, "just a few—but quite enough."

THE TENOR A DISEASE.

Somebody told Leo Slezak, the Bohemian tenor, the ancient story that "a tenor is not a voice is a decease."

A smile of appreciation slowly and quietly spread over Slezak's face. Hesitating a moment, he said, half apologetically:

"Eet iss a very nice disease!"

This, however, (says "Musical America") is not quite as apt as the remark that Jean de Reszke is said to have once made to a baritone who was known to have difficulty with his upper notes, and who made the same insinuation to the effect that a tenor was a disease.

De Reezke promptly replied: "I wish you could catch it!"

SOCKS THAT SPOKE FOR THEMSELVES.

"Four shillings will procure you four pairs of socks which can never be worn out." So ran the advertisement, which caused Jones, bachleor, to spend four shillings on a postal order (says the "Western Mail"). When the socks arrived, Jones surveyed them horror-striken. "Socks received," he wrote to the advertiser. "The patterns are vile. I wouldn't be seen out with them on." No reply reaching Jones to this, he sent a further letter threatening proceedings, and then came this answer: "What are you making such a fuss about? Didn't we guarantee that you wouldn't wear the socks out?"

After the Bath

If you would experience one of the most exquisite and luxurious comforts that mortal senses can conceive, be gently massaged from head to foot with

"HAZELINE' SNOW"

(Trade Mark)

The Incomparable Beauty-Balm. There is nothing to equal its refreshing and soothing effect upon the skin in hot weather.

Perfectly free from greasiness
Delicately and naturally perfumed

Sold at all Chemists and Stores
Burroughs Wellcome & Co.
London and Bombay

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CARLTON WHISKY

FINEST HIGHLAND MALT

11 YEARS OLD

RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., Ld.
LONDON.

Obtainable of all Leading Merchants throughout the World.

SAINT-RAPHAËL

TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE
Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of ***Anæmia, Debility*** *and* ***Convalescence,*** *to* ***young women, children*** *and the* ***aged.*** *Invaluable in hot climates.* DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:*

(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.
(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

CLETEAS *is a* MELISSA *and* MINT *cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation.*
To be taken on a lump of sugar.

COMPAGNIE du VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL, *Valence* (Drôme-France).
SPENCER & Co, Sole Agents for *Madras.* — PHILLIPS & Co, Agents in *Bombay.*
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COAL TAR SOAP
is acknowledged as an
ABSOLUTE SPECIFIC
in warding off the bites of
Mosquitos and Other Insects.
Good for Prickly Heat and Refreshing to the Skin.
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To be obtained from all Chemists and Stores, and Wholesale from:—
KATRAK and Co.,
KATRAK'S Buildings, KARACHI.

A Celebrated Violiniste

Nervous Fatigue, Headaches, Languor—

The *power to excel*, the *confidence* which ensures her brilliant successes, says the talented violinist, Miss Sybil Keymer, is entirely due to her abundance of vigorous *nerve force* created by Phosferine. How greatly the numerous distinctions and triumphant career of this accomplished musician are promoted by the *brain energy* and *physical stamina* developed by Phosferine, is evident from Miss Keymer's admission that the tonic "enabled me to *do myself justice*." This *power* to excel, this *ability* to make *perfect use* of her skill, depends upon the marvellous *control* and *steadiness* of the *muscle nerves* Phosferine has given her, and to which she owes the entrancing tone and quality of her musical renditions. Naturally, this energising effect of Phosferine was accompanied by the disappearance of the headaches, listlessness, and fatigue, which were the bane of her public appearances, and it is this happy outcome which impels Miss Keymer to testify to the exceptional advantages to be derived from Phosferine.

Promptly Remedied.

Miss Sybil Keymer, "Riversmere," Albany Rd., Leighton Buzzard, Eng., writes: "I think I should inform you that I have recently derived very great benefit from the use of Phosferine. In the course of my profession I have to travel a good deal in getting to my various concerts, and I find that since using Phosferine I am never troubled with the headaches and listlessness which follow a long railway journey, particularly during hot weather. This is of very great importance to me, as frequently only a very little time elapses between reaching my destination and the commencement of a concert, and it is such a relief to feel fresh and ready for playing in public undisturbed by the fatigues of long travelling. It is because I feel that Phosferine enables me to do myself justice as a violinist, preventing any of the unsteadiness of the muscle nerves, which is so harmful to tone and quality, that I confidently commend the tonic at every opportunity."—July 11, 1912.

PHOSFERINE

GREATEST OF ALL TONICS

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Sciatica	Maternity Weakness	Lassitude	Backache
Influenza	Premature Decay	Neuritis	Rheumatism
Indigestion	Mental Exhaustion	Faintness	Headache
Neuralgia	Sleeplessness	Brain Fag	Hysteria

And all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

The Royal Tonic

Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands

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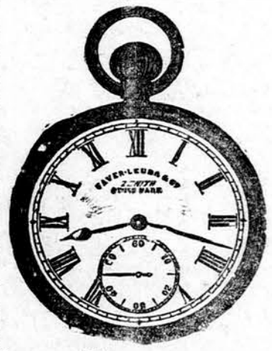

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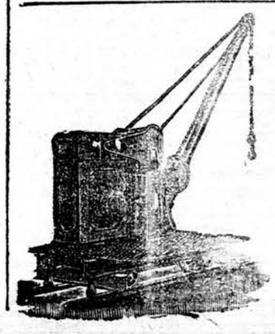

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